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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1901. VOL. LXVI: NO. 16.

## THE VOICE OF THE MOUNTAIN.

Low at my feet is stretched the lordly vale;
Across my realm the high wild stars are led;
My garment is the light, the darkness dread;
I wrap me round with rain and snow and hail.
Round me and round the eagles' nest and sail;
Between my knees the thunders make their bed;
I lap the storm-winds, and their young are bred;
Their young that play, and chafe my rocky mail

Who cometh up to me, he shall have power,
The prophet's power, the old law-giver's might,
Ay, he shall have the tablet in his hand,
He shall not fall, but in the evil hour
And good, uplifted, clothed upon with light,
His neck unbowed, as I stand shall he stand.
—John Vance Cheney, in Harper's Magazine.

## OUR MEN OF PURPOSE.

What has the country boy to say
Of country boys who "made their way?"
The brown lad standing at the stile
Nods toward the homestead with a smile,
Points to the plow, the field, the mill,
The tiny school house on the hill;
And tells with pride how from the farm
A Lincoln's sturdy voice and arm,
A Garfield's eloquence and might,
A Whittier's prophetic sight,
The faith of Grant and Washington,
Our cause upheld, our battles won,
And strengthened in its trial hour
The bulwarks of our country's power.

What has the city boy to tell
Of city boys who served as well?
He points us to a thousand strong
Renowned in story and in song—
A thousand who have "won their way,"
Whose names shine like the stars to-day.
He tells how from the town there came
A Franklin's never-ending fame,
An Irving's sun that has not set,
The genius of an Everett;
Beneath the city roofs and domes
There sprang the peerless wit of Holmes,
The treasured power of Motley's books,
The eloquence of Phillips Brooks.

What, then, brave toiler in the town,
Strong plowboy in the pasture brown!
When youthful purpose clearly sees
Exemplars in such men as these—
Join forces in their noble strife,
To seek the purest joys of life;
Join hands together and be brave
Their legacy of faith to save.
Whatever drones and doubters say,
Be men of purpose, boys, to-day.
—Frank Walcott Hutt, in Youth's Companion.

## SINCE MARY GOT THE CRAZE

I'm sitting by myself to-night, the house is cold and still;
My wife is playing "Euchre" at some place upon the Hill;
I very seldom see her now—I'm not upon her list—
Since Mary got the current craze for what is known as "Whist."

She reads it up from morn till night from books she has thereon;
When I get home to supper now I find that Mary's gone.
And in her sleep she says "Top Scores" and talks about "The Lead,"
Which makes me very weary, boys, and very tired, indeed.

I tell you Mary isn't right, she's losing all her sense,
Attending what she always calls "Her Lovely Tournaments."
I didn't mind her playing "Whist," till she got stuck on "Poker,"
For now she cauckes me on the chin and tells me I'm her "Joker."

I stay at home most every night, but she comes in quite late,
And tells me how she won a "Pot" by having made a "straight."
They talk a heap and swell themselves about the things they got,
But, up to date, I've never seen her bringing home that "Pot."

I'll swear I don't see how the Girls can revel in such siush,
It's Greek to me when Mary says, "I made a 'Diamond Flush,'
While Mrs. Jones, from Avondale, was shaking in her knees
And thought she had me beaten with her 'Mess'ly little Threes'."

Perhaps you'll say I'm stupid and a downright daffy Dunce,
Because I do not understand "I only had Fours once!"
Of course, she never eats at home—they always have a "Lunch"—
So I just take the Mother's place and cook for all the Bunch.

The bread is often very hard, the steak is not "just so";
The children say the pies are nice, except the dampened dough.
The baby has dyspepsia bad, and Tommy's growing pale,
All owing to arrangements being thrust upon a Male.

But Mary won't stop playing—she says she hasn't "Lost" yet
When we count up the "Prizes" and what they really cost.
Oh, well, I guess she'll see one day what she has been about,
But not till I'm deported and have been at last "Laid Out."
—Howard Saxby, in Cincinnati Tribune.

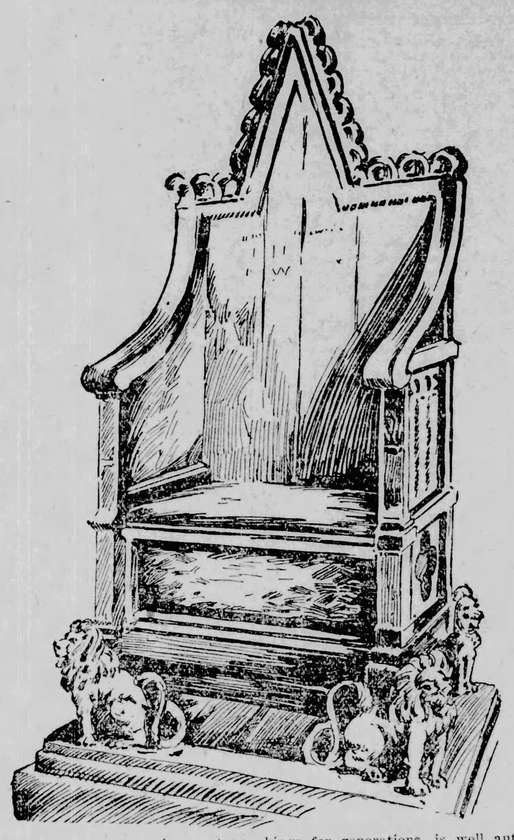
## THESE TREES EXCITE MUCH CONTROVERSY

Two remarkable trees in Germany are now attracting the attention of scientists. They are oaks of the forest of Uhlensburg, near Altenhausen, and they are supposed to be seven centuries old. The notable fact about them is that they are firmly joined together at a point about nine feet above the ground. It is a solid bough, or block of wood, apparently an outgrowth from one, which joins them. In some inexplicable manner this bough seems to have grown into the other tree, and thus to have become an actual part of it. At what period this juncture took place cannot be ascertained, but owing to the great age of the trees it must have occurred very many years ago.

These curious trees are known in Uhlenburg as "the brother oaks." A naturalist

who examined them recently found the interior of one so hollow that two men could easily stand erect in it. Frequent strokes of lightning, he says, have caused this tree to decay, though, strange to say, hardly any injuries of this kind seem to have befallen the other tree.—New York Herald.

## STONE OF SCONE IN CORONATION CHAIR



Historical records prove the great antiquity of the stone which forms a part of the coronation chair of the English kings, now in Westminster Abbey, and to be used at the coronation of Edward VII.

This famous stone was brought from Scotland in 1296, where it had been a part of the coronation chair of Scottish kings for generations, is well authenticated.

But both Irish and Scottish history show that it was used for many centuries at the coronation of the king's of Scotland. It was kept in the Abbey of Sconce, whence it was taken to England by Edward I. when he invaded Scotland and placed by him under the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey.

## KING'S CHAMPION.

### Will Edward VII Revive the Ancient Mummery?

King Edward VII. is so evidently fond of pageantry that people over in England are wondering whether at the coronation ceremonies he will revive the ancient mummery of the champion of England. This champion, it will be remembered, was a knight, dressed in complete mediaeval panoply of war, who made his appearance on horseback at the coronation banquet in Westminster Hall, and, flinging down his gauntlet, challenged to mortal combat any who denied the title

of the monarch just crowned. No one answering after the third defiance the champion found his way to the King's table, where His Majesty draws to him from a gilt cup, which he then presented to the champion.

The office is an ancient one, and is popularly supposed to have been brought into England by William the Conqueror. Since the time of Richard II. it has remained in the Dymoke family, of Scrivelsby Manor, Lincolnshire, the present head of which is Sir Francis Dymoke. He still enjoys the title of champion of England, and it is not improbable that King Edward may call upon him to perform the function which is his by hereditary right.

The theatrical ceremony was, however, omitted at the coronation of William IV. and of Queen Victoria. The last time it was performed, therefore, was when George IV. assumed the crown, on July 19, 1821. At that time the hereditary holder of the office was an aged clergyman, who, because of his cloth, was allowed to depute the function to his son, Henry Dymoke.

This Henry Dymoke died in 1865. Hence he would have been champion alike of King William IV. and of Queen Victoria had not his services been dispensed with. In 1841 he was created a baronet, as a solarium for what we may imagine was a keen disappointment to him. Dying without male issue, the Scrivelsby estates and the championship passed to his brother, a clergyman; then to that clergyman's son, and in 1883 to the latter's cousin, the father of the present champion, who represented in the meal line a branch of the family senior to that of the last preceding senant.

At the coronation of George III. the hereditary champion, in full armor, with vizor down, rode into the hall, and, throwing down his gauntlet, challenged the whole world to mortal combat. Then he promptly proceeded to fall off his horse. His armor was so heavy that he was unable to rise to his feet. Helpless, the champion lay upon the ground until policemen rushed up and assisted him to rise.—New York Herald.

### Unjustly Accused.

"Miss Biggins laughed at me when I proposed to her," said "Willie" Wishington.

"And yet," commented Miss Cayenne, "people say that women have no true sense of humor."—Washington Star.

### A Poser.

"Young man," said the young lady's father, "you have boasted several times that you possess an honored name."

"Yes, sir," replied the suitor, haughtily.

"Well, may I inquire what bank it will be honored at and for how much?"—Tit-Bits.

## HERE'S THE REAL MR. SQUEERS IDENTIFIED

### Old Advertisement Settles Question of Original of Dickens' Character.

There have been several candidates for the doubtful honor of being the original of Wackford Squeers, proprietor of Dotheboys Hall, immortalized by Charles Dickens in "Nicholas Nickleby." But the London Times has made a discovery in its own files that leaves no farther doubt as to where the novelist got the idea. It will be remembered by the readers of "Nicholas Nickleby" that the advertisement that attracted Nicholas' attention began as follows:

EDUCATION—AT MR. WACKFORD Squeers' Academy, Dotheboys Hall, at the delightful village of Dotheboys, near Greta Bridge, in Yorkshire, youths are educated,

and it concluded with this sentence:

Mr. Squeers is in town, and attends daily, from one to four, at the Saracen's Head, Snowhill.

Furthermore, Mr. Squeers told one of his customers that he was "the gentleman that advertised in the Times newspaper."

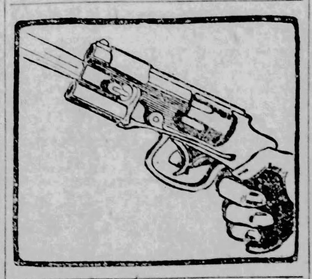
The Times of January 3, 1891, contains the following advertisement:

EDUCATION—AT MR. SIMPSON'S Academy, Wodencroft Lodge, near Greta Bridge, Yorkshire, young gentlemen are boarded and accurately instructed in the English, Latin and Greek languages, writing, arithmetic, merchants' accounts, and the most useful branches of the mathematics, at 16 guineas per annum if under nine years of age, and above that age 17 guineas. French taught by a native of France, at 1 guinea a year extra. Mr. Simpson trusts that his friends will comply with a moderate advance during the present high price of provisions. Further particulars may be had of Mr. Waistell, No. 99, High Holburn; Mr. Robinson, No. 8, Basing lane, Mr. Bott, Upper Berkeley street, Portman square; Mr. Kendal, Mary-le-bone, New road, opposite Great Portland street, and of Mr. Charles Johnson, Coal Exchange. Mr. Simpson is now in town, and may be treated with from eleven till two o'clock every day at the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill.

Not only is Tavistock house in Bloomsbury, where Dickens lived so long and used to produce his Christmas plays, being torn down, but the little house at 12 Camden road, Yarmouth, has lately been offered for sale at auction, and is in some danger of being destroyed. This house was the home of Peggoty and Little Em'ly, and has been visited by many a Dickens pilgrim.

## NEW PISTOL HAS A SEARCHLIGHT

Burglars may be interested to know that a new terror awaits them. A revolver has been invented with a miniature searchlight attachment, which enables the householder to fire with deadly accuracy in the darkest room. With the ordinary weapon it is usually the biggest or most expensive mirror in the room or the pet bric-a-brac cabinet that



receives the bullets, while the midnight intruder escapes in the darkness.

But with this new revolver the householder has Bill Sykes at his mercy. A slight pressure on the trigger lights a small electric lamp placed in a tube just beneath the barrel. This throws a strong beam of light like a bull's-eye lantern. The beam shows exactly where the bullet will strike when the bullet is fired, and by simply flashing it about the room the intruder may be discovered. The weapon is provided with its own electric battery and may be used over and over again without recharging.—New York Herald.

## "The Acts of Pilate."

Now that the Sunday schools of the land are upon the subjects of the resurrection and ascension of Christ, it is of interest to call attention to a non-canonical gospel, and recount its story of these events.

It is a matter of controversy when the four gospels embraced in the New Testament were written. The conclusion of many advocates of the higher criticism is that it was not until the second century. There were writings earlier than they which were eventually displaced by them. Most of these have perished, because printing was unknown, and there was no motive to copy them when they were ruled against by church authority, especially Pope Gelasius, who, in A. D., 494, issued a decree condemning a long list of these books.

One of the most noted was the Acts of Pilate, or the Gospel of Nicodemus. This is often called the Report of Pilate, for the reason that it has often been believed that Pilate, as a subordinate official, made a report to the Roman emperor, Tiberius Caesar, of the crucifixion of Christ, and the events attending it. There is no means now of determining whether any such report was made. Justin Martyr, A. D., 150, made frequent allusions to the report of Pilate, but all his quotations are found in the gospel called the Acts of Pilate. Tertullian, who lived some sixty years later, refers to this alleged report, but in such indefinite terms that we can not determine whether he distinguishes it from the Acts of Pilate.

There are two versions of the Acts of Pilate extant. One states that they were found, in the 19th year of Tiberius Caesar, by the Emperor Theodosius the Great, in the praetorium of Pontius Pilate at Jerusalem, among the public records, and that they were written in Hebrew, by Nicodemus, in the 17th year of Herod the tetrarch. The Latin version states that the Acts were translated by Aeneas from the Hebrew in the 17th consulship of Theodosius, and the fifth consulship of Valentinian.

This gospel tells many incidents as to the trial and crucifixion of Christ not in the four gospels. After the burial by Joseph of Arimathea, the Jews, learning of the circumstance, sought for Joseph, whom they seized, and "put him into a chamber, where there was no window." They fastened the door, and put a seal upon the lock. When they went to bring him forth, the chamber was empty, though the seal was intact. When the resurrection became known, Nicodemus advised that men be sent into the mountains, to search for Jesus. They did not find him, but found Joseph, who told them that Jesus had appeared to him in the chamber, and having liberated him had shown him the empty sepulcher.

That the Acts of Pilate were deemed of authority at one time appears from the story of Christ's descent into hell, which is not told in any of the four gospels, but appears in the creed. This gospel relates that Joseph of Arimathea, also told the Jews that two sons of Simeon had risen from the dead and were at Arimathea. He suggested that they be visited, to ascertain some of the mysteries of the resurrection. Five persons went to their graves, and found them open. The two risen ones were found in the vestiary, and taken to the synagogue. The Jews swore them on the book of the Law to tell how they were raised from the dead, and what they had seen. Charinus and Lenthius, the two resurrected ones, then wrote down their story, of which the following is a summary:

They were in the midst of hell, when suddenly there was a golden light, as of the sun. Adam, Isaiah the prophet, and other patriarchs rejoiced. Then Satan, the prince and captain of death, announced to the prince of hell that Jesus was coming. While the two were discoursing they heard a voice as of thunder: "Lift up your gates, O ye princes, and the King of Glory shall come in."

Then the Lord appeared in the form of a man, lighting up the darkness. He tramples upon death, seizes the prince of hell, and takes father Adam and the saints with him to glory. In exchange for the loss of Adam and his righteous sons, he gives Satan over to Beelzebub, the prince of hell, to be subject to his dominion forever.

Charinus and Lenthius, having written all this down, gave one copy to the Jewish priests, and one to Nicodemus and Joseph; "and immediately they were exchanged into exceeding white forms, and were seen no more."

The chief priests, being alarmed at the news of the resurrection of Jesus, held a consultation, at which Annas and Caiaphas argued:

"Why should we believe the soldiers who guarded the sepulchre of Jesus, telling us that an angel rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? Perhaps his own disciples told them this, and gave them money, that they should declare these things; and that they, the disciples, might bear away the body of Jesus. Besides, consider this—that there is no credit to be given to the foreigners, because they also took a large sum from us, and have declared to all, according to the instructions we gave them. They have to maintain faith either to us or to the disciples of Jesus."

As to the ascension, the Acts of Pilate give this account:

"But a certain priest named Phineas, Ada a schoolmaster, and a Levite named Agens, they three came from Galilee to Jerusalem, and told the chief priests and all who were in the synagogues, saying:

"We have seen Jesus, whom you crucified, talking with his eleven disciples, and sitting in the midst of them on Mount Olivet, and saying to them:

"Go ye into all the world; preach to all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit; and he who shall believe and be baptized, will be saved.

"And when he had said these things to his disciples, we saw him ascending into heaven."

It will be noted that this account is that of three non-Christian witnesses, who relate what they saw. The account in the New Testament is that of disciples who were of the eleven present on that occasion.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

MRS. NATION ADDRESSING AN AUDIENCE.

## GUARANTEE WAS NOT GOOD

"I see," he remarked, as he entered a Farnam street drug store, "that you have a cough medicine for sale here which you guarantee to cure any case of throat trouble ever contracted."

"Yes, sir," said the clerk, "and only 25 cents per bottle."

"Yes. What kind of a guarantee's back of the medicine?"

"Our own, for one, the manufacturer's, for another."

"Yes. What's the guarantee?"

"We will refund your money if the medicine does not do what it should. How much do you want?"

"Not so fast, young man—not quite so fast. S'posin' this here store goes broke before I use up the medicine—where do I get in? Now, if you'll let me take a bottle of it, and it cures me, I'll come back and pay for it—does that go?"

"It does not."

"Maybe you'd be willing to deposit the money in a bank, where it could be had if the stuff doesn't do its duty—eh?"

"We would not."

"Well, then, you can go to thunder. I've read of these here bunco games before, but I never bumped into one. Maybe you kin skin the city folks, young man, but your uncle has had his whiskers cut several times. Good day."—Omaha News.

### No Oldest Residents.

Turning to the picturesque resident, the man from the East, with a praiseworthy desire to be pleasant, asked:

"Have you lived here long?"

"Naw!" replied Lariat Lem, carelessly shifting his gun from one hand to the other, "nobody lives here long."—Chicago Times-Herald.

### Incentive to Industry.

"That young man is one of the most industrious people in the establishment," remarked the proprietor. "I never see him when he is not working hard."

"Yes," answered the manager. "He is always in a hurry to get through so that he can play golf."—Washington Star.

## OLD SANTIAGO CANNON NOW IN KANSAS

One of the most interesting trophies of the Spanish-American war is the ancient cannon recently mounted in Riverside Park, Wichita, Kan. This piece, for the greater part of a century, belonged to the defensive equipment of Santiago, Cuba.

The cannon was donated by the United States government to the state of Kansas and assigned to Wichita by Governor W. E. Stanley. The city of Wichita had the gun suitably mounted, says the New York Herald.

The cannon is 107 years old, having been cast in Seville, in 1794. It is a six-pounder bronze field gun, and bears the following marks: On the top of the gun, near the muzzle, is the word "Amilcar," surrounded by a wreath, and, also on the top, near the breech, a crown and monogram, the letters of which cannot be deciphered, but they look like "R. O. Y." with another letter not very distinctly marked, and the numerals "IV." and a second wreath. On the right trunnion are the letters and figures "P. 331 K." and on the breech "No. 3242, Sevilla, A. 3, D. E. Abril, D. E. 1791."

On the stone support these words are inscribed:—"This cannon was captured in the Spanish-American war, in the year 1898, donated by the United States government to the state of Kansas, and assigned to Wichita by Governor W. E. Stanley."

## HARVARD'S NEW INSECT EATING PLANTS

Nearly everybody has read or heard of the Venus fly-trap—the Dionaea muscipula of scientific botany—and of the extraordinary sensitiveness of its leaves, so delicately constructed that if a fly or insect lights upon one, the leaf closes upon itself and so imprisons the unhappy insect, killing and actually eating it, for that the insect really nourishes the plant has been shown by comparative study. Deprived of its insect food, it fails always to attain its best development, says the New York Herald.

The Venus fly-trap is only one out of a number of insectivorous plants, a careful study of which has recently been made by Dr. Fowler, professor of botany in Queen's college, Ontario, and

which receive even more practical illustration in one of the most interesting, from a popular point of view, of the many cases of flowers in the Ware collection of Harvard university, in Cambridge. This collection, the only one of its kind in the world, is the work of the famous Blaschka family, father and son.

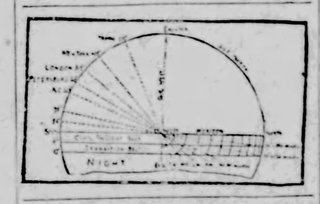
It was begun at the suggestion of Dr. Goodale, of the university, to whom it first occurred that the skill of these remarkable artists could be applied as well to flowers as to the models of marine invertebrates which they were then making for the museums of Europe, and secured to Harvard through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ware and Miss Mary L. Ware, of Boston. The collection, growing with each succeeding year, is intended to represent the relations of the various flowering plants of North America, and one-quarter of a large case is now devoted to a typical collection of insectivorous plants.

The Venus fly-trap secretes an acid fluid that aids the decomposition of its victim. The leaf, on opening, is found to have lost its treacherous sensitiveness. This, however, soon returns; yet if the leaf has been forced to close over some object that cannot nourish the plant, such as a particle of earth placed on it for the sake of experiment, it remains closed no longer than 24 hours, and upon opening is still sensitive and immediately ready for its delayed meal.

The Sarracenia purpurea, found often in the mouth of June in peat bogs, from New England to Minnesota, Northeast Iowa, and southward, east to the Alleghanies, is known commonly as the side-saddle flower, the pitcher plant or the huntsman's cup. The latter names are more descriptive of its appearance, and it is difficult, indeed, to see any resemblance in its purple flower and pitcher-shaped green leaves to anything nearer a side-saddle than the pillions of our ancestors. But whatever name it is called, it is a notable example of the carnivorous plants, and is represented by a striking model in the Harvard collection.

## "CIVIL TWILIGHT" IN NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE

The twilight has its practical as well as its poetic side. Even on the Equator, where it is shorter than in any other part of the world throughout the year, there are not less than forty-eight minutes more daylight than there would be were darkness to reign from sunset to sunrise. So long as a person having good eyesight can read good print in the open without being aided by artificial light it is day for all practical purposes,



although technically day begins with the sun's rise and ends with its setting.

This morning and evening daylight portion of what is technically the night is known as civil twilight, and its varying duration in different parts of the earth depends upon the time taken by the sun to sink a certain number of degrees of a great circle below the horizon. This number is at least 6 under ordinary atmospheric conditions.

A diagram shows the west half of the horizon which appears as a sunlight line, the eye being supposed to be in its plane. The sun's afternoon path is shown by dotted lines for New York, London, etc. At the moment of setting he is supposed to be on Equator. He is therefore due west and sets at six sharp. He then moves through the civil twilight belt, and, having reached the 6 degree circle, passes into the transition belt, which is also 6 degrees in width. This belt is so-called because on the sun's entering it it is practically day, and on his leaving it it is practically night, though, on an average, the twilight does not give way to absolute night until the sun is 18 degrees below the horizon.

This, however, is an astronomic nicety. Night sets in when the sun is more than 12 degrees below the horizon in so far as the man on the cars or the man with the hoe is concerned. The figures in the right section of the diagram give the duration of the civil twilight. Multiply them by 2 and add the product to 12 hours and the length of the non-technical day is obtained.

Thus at New York civil twilight lasts 32 minutes at the equinoxes. Doubling this gives 64 minutes, which, added to 12 hours, gives 13 hours and 4 minutes as the true length of the day. In latitude 84 there are 24 hours of daylight at the equinox, the sun being just 6 degrees below the horizon at midnight, when, of course, he begins to ascend.—New York Herald.

### Something of a Cave.

Returned Colonist—There is a most remarkable cave in the Blue Mountains, not far from Sydney, in New South Wales.

Innocent Stayathome—What is there remarkable about it?

Returned Colonist—If you call out "Halloa, Smith!" the echo says, "What Smith do you mean?" no fewer than fourteen times.—Tit Bits.

## A War-Time Relic of Artemus Ward.

Here and there, all over the land, and especially here in Cleveland, says the Leader, when he was personally known to so many of the older people of to-day, there are treasured flashes of Artemus Ward's humor that the years have mellowed as well as dimmed. One of the most interesting of these is an old and faded envelope that brings back the days of the war and of Artemus Ward's part in it in a way that it fascinating. Intensely loyal, enthusiastic for the union

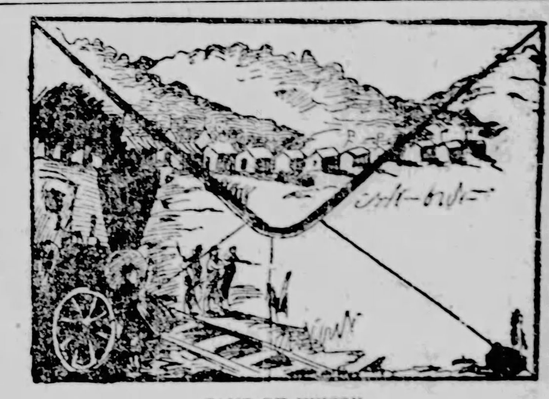
THE STAMP CORNER ON THE WARD ENVELOPE.
(One corner of the Ward envelope.)

and for those who fought for it, he put into words the feelings of the soldier boys and performed a splendid service for the flag in arousing the enthusiasm of the soldiers in the war camps.

One of the things he did was to write a "screed" of several hundred words in characters that were as quaint as his spelling, in such shape that it was reproduced by lithography on envelopes sold to the soldiers. The writing, or its lithographed reproduction, covered the whole of the face of the envelopes with the exception of a space at the lower edge for the address, and they were sold all over the state, the soldiers taking to them eagerly.

In one corner was a picture representing Ward in the attitude of delivering the speech, the words of which were supposed to be those on the envelope. In the upper right-hand corner was a little figure of Jefferson Davis, meant to be obliterated by the postage stamps of the patriotic users of the envelopes. These envelopes are very rare now, and there are probably very few of them in existence. Most of these are treasured as precious relics of some dead soldier. On the back of the envelope is a drawing of Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, where so many thousand Ohio soldiers were quartered, and it was to the soldiers of this camp that he talked when he addressed them as "Feller Kumrads." Aside from its interest to those who remember and admire Artemus Ward's quaint writings, the burlesque address to the soldiers will be interesting also as an illustration of the feelings of the times and of the humor of the day.

Sketch of the famous camp near Cincinnati, on the back of the A. Ward envelopes, supposed to have been drawn by Artemus Ward himself. Camp Dennison was one of the largest receiving camps in the north during the civil war, and many Cleveland recruits were drilled for active service there.



CAMP DE NNISON.

## FISH OF ANTARCTIC SEAS.

### German Expedition Will Make a Special Search for New Species.

The results of the expeditions that will start for the antarctic regions next summer will probably be chiefly scientific. It is hoped that the magnetic and meteorological observations may prove of practical value to vessels that skirt the edge of those regions, but other practical results are scarcely expected. The antarctic lands are believed by many polar students to be even less extensive than has been commonly supposed, and all the year round they are so deeply mantled under snow and ice that the prospects are very slim for the discovery of valuable sources of minerals. The penguins, seals and whales are the only animals of importance, but penguin skins are of too little value to be worth transporting so far, while all the whaling and sealing enterprises of recent years have not paid expenses. None of the useful varieties of fish is yet known to exist in antarctic waters, and the southern boundary of the fishing regions now lies along the sailing routes between Cape Town, St. Paul island, Tasmania, New Zealand and Magellan's straits.

It is thought, however, that useful fish may exist in antarctic water, and the German south polar expedition intends to investigate this possibility. The idea that these waters may be found to be an important addition to the fishing grounds of the world is thought to be all too more plausible because Norwegian and Danish fishermen, with improved apparatus for carrying on their industry, have found that fishing pays in many of the Norwegian fiords which were formerly thought to be worthless.

The Germans intend, therefore, in the coming expedition, to make a very careful investigation of life in the sea depths over a wide area of antarctic waters. They will carry a large variety of nets and other apparatus adapted to investigations at any desired depth. It is known that their headquarters are to be Kerguelen island. If they find plenty of edible fish in the neighborhood of this island the discovery will be particularly valuable in view of the efforts now making to colonize the island and make it useful for sheep-raising.

## KANSAS AS A MAKER OF HISTORY

Kansas' inhabitants are among the most active, tolerant and versatile on the globe. They give fads and hobbies of all kinds a hospitable reception, says Leslie's Weekly. Maine has had prohibition in one shape and another for over fifty years, but Kansas' brief experience with it has attracted far more attention from the country than it won in the half a century in which it has been in operation in the parent state. Just now, through that law, Kansas is contributing to "the gayety of nations." The entire gamut of the human emotions—tragedy, melodrama, burlesque, farce—has been swept by the events in which Kansas has participated.

Across the pages of the story of Kansas in the past forty-five years have passed as striking and picturesque characters—John Brown, "Jim" Lane, the guerilla Quantrell, John J. Ingalls, Mrs. Lease, "Jerry" Simpson, William A. Peffer, Carrie Nation, Gen. Funston—as have figured anywhere in the novels of Dumas, Balzac or Dickens.

### Carpet Made for a Bride.

The carpet on which Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry stood during the marriage ceremony in the Groote Kerk was the work of sixty noble ladies of The Hague, whose coat of arms, in brilliants and embroidered in colors, were intertwined with the conventional orange branches, with fruit applique in gold on white. Fruit on white ground and edged with pale blue formed the border. The center was of rich crimson plush, having on the two lower parts a gold applique of conventional orange branches, with fruit, and on the two upper parts the respective coats of arms of the bride and bridegroom.—Leslie's Weekly.

## New York City Buys a Historic Mansion

The Jumel mansion, located at One Hundred and Sixtieth street and the Harlem river, New York, has been purchased by the city, its spacious grounds to be converted into a park. This building has a more than ordinary historic history, having been occupied by Washington as his headquarters in the summer and fall of 1776. The house was built in 1758, by Roger Morris, then a colonel in the British army, and still has many of its original trimmings and decorations.

The general appearance of the building is the same as during the times of the revolutionary war. In 1810, St. Jean Jumel, a rich French merchant, bought the house and later died there. His widow late in life married Aaron Burr and they continued to live in the old colonial house. After her death there was some wrangling about the property between French and American claimants, and in 1882 the supreme court ordered it sold.

The grounds cover 67,391 square feet, and the price just paid for the property was $1,250,000. The house is two and a half stories high, built of wood filled in with brick. The plot upon which it stands is fully 200 feet above the river and commands a fine unobstructed view of the Harlem river, Long Island Sound, and the surrounding country.—Detroit News-Tribune.

# Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From Chas. Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

China is a third and revised edition of James Harrison Wilson's book. It is a record of the writer's travels and investigations in the "Middle Kingdom," and a study of its civilization and its possibilities. An account of the Boxer uprising, the relief of the legations and the re-establishment of peace is also written.

Some Ill-Used Words, by Alfred Ayres, is a very valuable manual for those who wish to speak and write correctly. The volume deals with every-day errors of speech.

A Royal Exchange, by J. MacLaren Cobban, is a novel of European life, its scene being the court of a minor kingdom. It is a light and sparkling story.

From Little, Brown & Co., 254 Washington st., Boston:

The Love Letters of the King, is a romance in the form of letters, by Richard Le Gallienne. In his style and original point of view lies their charm.

Truth Dexter is a novel with an old-fashioned plot in a modern setting. It is filled with "smart" conversations, and is an average story.

From the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

Like Another Helen, by George Horton, is a novel, based on the Greek-Turkish war of four years ago. It is a remarkably good story.

From Brentano's, 28 Union Square, New York:

The Story of Sarah, by M. Louise Forshund, is a dramatic tale of Long Island and well worth the reading.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

Martin Brook, by Morgan Bates, is the third volume in Harper's series of American novels. It is a very readable and well drawn picture of the New York state in the '50's, and the civil war.

From the Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

Spiritual Knowing, or Bible Sunshine, by Theodore F. Seward, is "a study of the spiritual secret of Christ, and an explanation of the ideas of impulses" that make believers in "mental healing."

From Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth avenue and 35th street, New York:

The Way of Belinda, by Frances Weston Carnett, is a story of New York society of the present day, and a very pretty love romance.

From the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

When Blades Are Out and Love's Afield, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, is an entertaining novel of love and war in Revolutionary times.

From the Merahon Co., 155 Fifth avenue, New York:

Bound to Rise, The Wizard of the Sea, and Roy Rockwood, are the titles of three books for boys. All are made up of exciting adventures on sea and shore in which the youthful heroes figure.

From the F. H. Revell Co., Chicago:

Protection of Native Races is a book of tactics for war against the traffic in intoxicants and opium, written by Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts and Misses Mary and Margaret W. Leitch.

From the Ess Ess Publishing Co., 1135 Broadway, New York:

The Love Letters of a Liar, by Mrs. William Allen, is amusing and cleverly written. As for "The Liar's" missives, they are sufficiently intense to satisfy any woman until this writer proves himself false to his protestations.


## Quickly Cures Tobacco Habit

**Anyone Can Have a Free Trial Package by Sending Name and Address.**

Men need no longer face the trying ordeal of swearing off from tobacco. A well-known chemist of Cincinnati has discovered a remedy that actually offsets the

A Healthy Stomach and a Stomach Ulcerated and Shrunken from Tobacco Poison.

desire for tobacco, stops the craving for cigarettes, spells a cigar or pipe smoke and makes it impossible to chew tobacco. One good feature about this new remedy is the fact that it is tasteless, so that ladies mix it in food, tea or coffee, milk or chocolate, and cure their husbands, sons or brothers without their knowing how it happened.

Any man who desires to quit using tobacco may now do so in a very pleasant but thoroughly effective manner without any suffering or nervous tension. The remedy is perfectly harmless, and anyone may have a free trial package by sending name and address to the Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 2076 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.


The doctor sometimes passes a harder sentence than the judge. But the sentence of the doctor is more often set aside or overruled than is that of the judge. In the case of Mrs. Reycraft given below, the doctor sentenced her to about eighteen years of physical punishment and misery. But she rebelled against the sentence, and commenced the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In a few weeks she was a well woman.

It's a peculiarity of the cures effected by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that they are generally cures of chronic diseases. A woman suffers with diseases peculiar to her sex, she takes medical treatment, gets no better, and has no hope held out to her of improvement. Then in her discouragement she turns to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and finds a prompt and lasting cure. "Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"Four years ago my health began to fail," writes Mrs. Nellie M. Reycraft, of Glenwood, Washington Co., Oregon. "I had a very heavy dragging and weight in the region of the uterus, pain in back and loins, could not lift anything heavy, rest at night very poor; stomach deranged. One physician said I was overworked, another said I had congestion and falling of uterus. He treated me nine months and said I would not be well until I had passed the change of life. I was only twenty-seven years old then. I became discouraged, and began using Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Took a teaspoonful three times a day; began feeling better right away. Am using my third bottle now, and feel I am in good health. I believe Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has restored me to health. If suffering women would give it a fair trial they would give it praise."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## MOST INTELLIGENT BULL ON RECORD

When Señor Fesi informed his friends a few years ago that he had just bought a young bull, with the intention of training him to dance and to perform various military evolutions in the same manner as a war horse, they laughed and assured him that he would never be able

to accomplish such a task. Señor Fesi, however, persevered, and the result is that he is now exhibiting his bull in Germany and is proving to the satisfaction of every one that the great clumsy looking animal is able to dance with much agility, and that he can go through all the military evolutions quite as well as any horse, says the New York Herald.

This intelligent animal was born in Andalusia, and is one of the finest Spanish breed. A beautiful creature he is in appearance, and his trappings are elegant and costly. Señor Fesi has been obliged to spend several hours daily for some years in order to train his protege perfectly, but he claims that it was well worth his while to do so, and all those who have seen the wonderful result of his patient labor entirely agree with him.


### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.


## PERSONALS.

There was one occasion when Sir Henry Irving received from one of the supernumeraries of the Lyceum an answer which seemed to satisfy him. It was the man's duty to say simply, "The enemy is upon us," which he uttered at rehearsal in a poor, whining way.

"Can't you say it better?" shouted Irving. "Repeat it as I do." And he gave the words with dignity, with all his well-known force.

"If I could say it like that," rapiled the man, "I shouldn't be working for 25 shillings a week."

"List hat all you get?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, say it as you please."

Senator Pettus, who is 80 years old, says his age is telling against him. "I can't keep up with the procession," he says. "I only stagger along." On the other hand, Senator Morgan, who is seventy-seven, is remarkably active and vigorous.

Ex-Capt. Dreyfus' forthcoming book, under the title of Five Years of My Life, will deal solely with his first trial, his public degradation and his imprisonment on Devil's Island. The Rennes trial will not be discussed until the next volume, when it will be dwelt upon, with the intention of showing how senseless was the verdict.

It is interesting to note that King Edward—the Prince of Wales—gave his bride at the time of the marriage a ring with "Bertie" worked in it, each gem beginning with the requisite letter for forming the word—beryl, emerald, ruby, turquoise, jacinth and emerald. This pretty conceit in finger-ring lore is of French origin. The Duke of Connaught always wears a circlet with Marguerite written across it in pearls and his duchess has a similar one with Arthur on it. All the members of the British royal family adopt the fashion of wearing a wedding ring on the third finger of the right hand during the engagement, and they transfer it to the left hand on the marriage day.

### Ground for Sympathy.

"Sometimes," said the sympathetic man, "I feel sorry for the noble red man, who must stand by and see all of his glories swept into the past."

Bronco Bob looked at him in surprise, and then answered:

"Well, mister, you'll excuse me for mentionin' it, but I'm feelin' downright sympathetic toward you. There ain't nobody on earth that I feel sorrier for than anybody who doesn't know any better than to be sorry for Injuns."—Washington Star.

## OCCUPATION AND CRIME

### Booker Washington's Idea Is Applicable Outside His Race.

Chicago Tribune.

Booker T. Washington, writing in the Tribune of Saturday on lynchings, went to the bottom of the matter when he pointed out that ultimately the surest way to prevent the lynching of negroes is to prevent crime among the negroes; that the surest way to prevent crime among them is to promote their occupation, and, finally, that the most important means of preparing them for occupations is education. After citing the fact that crime is disproportionately prevalent among negroes in this country, and after charging this largely to "the idleness among the young men and women" of that race, he adds: "It is for this reason that I have tried to insist upon some industry being taught in connection with their course of literary training."

The wisdom of this idea is recognized by those reformatory institutions which are placing increased emphasis upon occupation not only as a feature of wholesome life for their inmates while confined but as a preparation for a self-sustaining and law-abiding career after confinement has ended. Furthermore, the same truth is indirectly recognized in the efforts made to develop manual facility in the public schools, and thus more effectually to qualify pupils to enter upon manual occupations on leaving school. Indeed, there are educators who would shift the whole educational system so as largely to reduce the merely acquisitive and receptive activities which now predominate and to promote creative expression in occupations.

It is easy to regard crime as a sort of antagonist, to be dealt with merely as found, and so to forget its background. A sound boy, however, who develops into a criminal solely from idleness and incompetence is an accusation as well as an economic and moral menace to society. The commendable plan now pending in the legislature for a farm colony school for juvenile delinquents is quite in line with Mr. Washington's counsel, except that he would not confine education in industry to a few, nor wait until it was specially demanded by a development of lawlessness.

Mr. Washington's idea is worthy of application beyond the limits of the negro race.

## BUFFALONIANS TO SEE A QUEEN

Col. E. W. McConnell, who has charge of the Greater Hawaiian Village on the Midway of the Buffalo exposition, has just returned from a trip to Honolulu, where he secured ex-Queen Liliuokalani as one of his attractions for the fair.

An audience with the queen was arranged for him by Hon. Sanford B. Dole. Mr. McConnell says of his reception by the ex-ruler:

"When she learned that I had journeyed all the way to Honolulu to invite her to be my guest at the big exposition, she laughed long and heartily and seemed to enjoy my confusion, but just the same she was thoroughly delighted and gave me then and there a positive assurance that she would make the visit during the month of August.

"The royal woman bears up wonderfully under the changed conditions, and speaks cheerfully of her people as wards of the great republic. She is still a handsome woman, albeit a trifle fleshy, and pays the same attention to her personal adornment and the usages of her people's rites and ceremonies as she did in the days of the monarchy."


**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.


## KEAN CHASED THE SUPER.

Some strange tales have been told by old-timers in the stage business about the Keans, both the elder and the last to be seen on the American stage. Some have said that hard study made them a little wrong at times and some of the things they did certainly looked queer.

It is told by an old New Orleans horseman, who is here from the Crescent city, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, that when Kean, the younger, was playing there, he nearly scared a super to death and came near "pinking" him.

It was in Richard III. in the scene where he sees the ghosts. The stage manager was a little bit the worse for drink and determined to have some fun. He did not like Kean, as he was a hard man behind the scenes. Among the supers was a raw Irish lad who had never seen a stage before. The manager told this fellow that if he would run across the stage when he gave him the tip he would stand to earn $2. The poor fellow was broke, and a two-spot looked to him like a national bank. He agreed and the stage manager gave him a gaudy oil-cloth banner bearing these words, "Smoke General Jackson Cigars."

It was nearly a panic that this Irish lad started. He ran across the stage and when Kean saw him he was furious. He made a lunge at the unfortunate super with his sword, and as the rag came whizzing down to a hurry call he chased the poor standard bearer off the stage, down the passage and to the street. For two blocks he followed him in his Richard costume, and finally the super escaped down a dark alley.

What effect it had upon the show the turfman does not say, but certainly it was only the super's agility of foot that saved him.

### His Estate.

The count only laughed.

"I still have left," he gaily exclaimed, "enough of my patrimonial estates with which to do a neat soug and dance."

Saying which, he drew a paper of Westmoreland sand from his besom and scattered it over the stage.

"Oh, Bevis!" faltered the deceived girl, taking heart.—Detroit Journal.


## IT SLUGS HARD.

**Coffee a Sure and Powerful Bruiser.**

"Let your coffee slave be denied his grog at its appointed time! Headache—sick stomach—fatigue like unto death. I know it all in myself, and have seen it in others. Strange that thinking, reasoning beings will persist in its use," says Chas. Worrall, of Topeka, Kansas.

He says further that he did not begin drinking coffee until after he was twenty years old, and that slowly it began to poison him, and affect his hearing through his nervous system. He would quit coffee and the conditions would slowly disappear but "one cold morning the smell of my wife's coffee was too much for me and I took a cup. Soon I was drinking my regular allowance, tearing down brain and nerves by the daily dose of the nefarious concoction.

Later I found my breath coming hard and frequent fits of nausea, and then I was taken down with bilious fever.

Common sense came to me and I quit coffee and went back to Postum. I at once began to gain and have had no returns of my bilious symptoms, headache, dizziness or vertigo.

I now have health, bright thoughts, and added weight, where before there was invalidism, the blues, and a skeleton like condition of the body.

It would be hard to tell how highly I value Postum.

My brother, Prof. Harvey Worrall, quit coffee because of its effect on his health and uses Postum Food Coffee. He could not stand the nervous strain while using coffee, but keeps well on Postum.

Miss Fantz I know personally has been incapable of doing a day's work, while she was using coffee. She quit it and took up Postum, and is now well and has perfectly steady nerves."



# Blood Poison Cured Free

**The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free, to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.**

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what this Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 252 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.


## TROUBLE BETWEEN THE EDITORS

They eyed each other suspiciously a few moments, says the Chicago Tribune, and then the trouble broke out again.

"What is the difference," asked the exchange editor, "between a hungry man with a burnt beefsteak and a discharged office boy?"

"No difference worth speaking of," retorted the information editor. "The one is put out and the other is fired. What is the difference between—"

"Stop it! You'll have to spiel again."

"Well, the man with the steak doesn't get it in the neck and the office boy does. What's the dif"—

"No, he doesn't. Not by a half length. The one has a kick coming and the other gets a kick going."

"That's awfully raw. What's the difference between a young lamb and a man that buys an afternoon paper?"

"One's a little sheep and the other's a bit one—no the other's a little too cheap. Why"—

"Ba-a-a! Take that wool out of your mouth. One's innocent and the other's out a cent."

Any muttonhead could have guessed that."

"You didn't."

"No; I'm not a muttonhead. What is the difference between pushing your way into a crowded streetcar and a small garden spade?"

"One's a little harder on the corn than the other—that's all. Why does a"—

"No, it isn't. One is a shove-along and the other is a shovel short."

"That wasn't worth digging out. Why is a possum like a philanthropist?"

"When you touch him he's dead easy. Why can't a worm"—

"Keep straight? Because it turns. Why did the old red cow"—

"Turn pail? Because she was kicking the bucket. Chestnut! Why is a storm off shore like a Czar of Russia?"

"Causes the downfall of the poles. Why"—

"Wrong. Take another slide."

"Frozen Pecans?"

"Nit. Makes a knouting dangerous. See?"

"Come offski! Men have been killed for less than that. What's the difference between the seaman's morning call and lynching a man for theft?"

"One's ice just in and the other's injustice. Why is a candidate's reception at a hotel like a masculine shirtwaist?"

"Both require an inundation. Why is a bridegroom with the ring in his fingers like a man about to win a game of chess?"

"That's too stupid to talk about. He mates in one move. What is a campaign cigar like a campaign lie?"

"Circulates for political effect."

"I knew you would say that. It's because it goes in at one car and out at the other."

"Holy smoke! You don't suppose people put campaign cigars in their ears, do you?"

"You don't suppose they put them in their mouths, do you?"

This was one on the information editor, and he silently handed out a stogie.


P. F. Hyatt, M. D., Santiago de Cuba, says: I have tested Antikamnia tablets so thoroughly for years past that it is no longer an experiment with me. They strike directly and effectively without bad results, at the two most characteristic points in disease, viz., fever and pain. With these two points well under control, the battle against acute attacks of pain is won.—Revista Medical, Habana.


## A HEROINE IN HUMBLE LIFE

What sacrifices a wife and mother will make for those whom she loves; what sufferings, what privations she will endure for their sakes! Many true stories illustrative of this are on record, but few are more to the point than one which comes from the coal regions of Pennsylvania. A woman there found herself with a sick husband on her hands, four little ones to care for, and no money to buy medicine or food. She was compelled to find some kind of employment to provide for the family, and no way seemed open to her but to go to work on a breaker picking coal. Only boys were hired for such service; the work was hard, the hours long, and the pay only 65 cents a day. But the children were hungry, the husband suffering for want of medical care, and so this brave little woman disguised herself as a boy and went out on the breaker with the rest. The place was three miles from her home, and she had to travel to and fro through the deep snow. She was sworn at and roughly treated by the overseer, as were the other workers, when she failed to come up to the required standard, and her companions sometimes jeered and pelted her because she was stronger who had some ways that seemed odd to them. One day, in their rough teasing, one of them knocked off the strange "boy's" hat; her long hair fell down, and concealment was at an end. Of course she was discharged at once, for there is no place in mine work for women.—Leslie's Weekly.

### Curious Critiques.

In a critique of "Peril," revived at the Carrick, one printer omits the inverted commas and the capital letter, thus stating that Mrs. Eric Lewis was seen in peril for the first time on Friday night, and that peril would commence in the evening at a quarter past 8. This rivals the newspaper which speaking of the melodrama "Drink," said that Mr. Charles Warner had been seen in drink thousands of times all over the world. Conversely, a paper was lately threatened with a libel action for accidentally calling a society vocalist "the well known tenor." Even quotation marks are perilous in journalism, says the London Chronicle.

### The Influence of Civilization.

The mountain lion at the game show stalked proudly back and forth in his cage, admiring his sleek, tawny hide and his magnificent proportions.

"I'll bet I know who those guys are," he said, "that are looking at me so closely through the bars.

"Who are they?" sleepily asked his mate, blinking at the group.

"They are Lincoln park commissioners," he replied. "Can't you see they are making zoo-zoo eyes at me?"—Chicago Tribune.

# The Farmstead.

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

### Pruning Evergreens.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to A. L., Tess Corners, Wis., I will say that from my experience with shade trees of various kinds it is my opinion that by cutting off the tops of your evergreens you cannot change the growth of your trees a particle or force out a single limb, and, besides, it will have a tendency to shorten the lives of the trees.

If I were to advise any one about it, I should say not to do it.—J. L., Palatine, Ill.

### Killing Thistles.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to G. K., Gaylord, Mich., I would say: Plow your thistles three or four times during the summer, or more times if necessary; keep them plowed under, and do not let them come through to the air or light; it may take two years to do this. I know by experience.—Subscriber, Ringe, Minn.

### Ginseng.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to H. S. E., Ponca, Neb., will say that ginseng seed and plants are rather difficult to obtain, as the wild supply is becoming exhausted, and the cultivated is held at high prices. It can be successfully cultivated if you do not depart too far from its natural conditions. It is slow growing; the seed requiring 18 months to germinate and the wild plants ten to fifteen years to mature. Under cultivation it will reach a marketable size in five years.

It requires shade and a moist, rich soil, and can be grown in beds in the forest or orchard, but more successfully under artificial shade, if kept free from weeds. The shade should be made so as to exclude two-thirds of the sun's rays, especially at mid-day.

The plants can be set nine inches apart each way, in beds about three and one-half feet wide, and any desired length, in good garden soil, in which leaf mould or rotten wood has been incorporated. The beds should be mulched with leaves or sawdust each autumn, and left on during the following summer to conserve moisture and keep down the weeds. When the roots weigh from one and one-half to four ounces each they can be prepared for market by digging, washing and drying, being careful not to break or cut the roots. The price of dry ginseng varies according to the size and appearance of the root, the cultivated bringing more than the wild. It is nearly all used by the Chinese. Ginseng has yielded at the rate of $25,000 per acre for the root alone from beds that had been set two and three years.—M. E., Gray's Run, Pa.

### Ants on Lawns.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of March 28, I saw an inquiry by L. W. L., of Salida, Col., as to what will kill ants on lawns. Cyanide of potassium will do the work. Take a lump and dampen it; lay it where the ants will run over it. Fix it so that nothing else can get to it, as it is a deadly poison.—R. H. C., Springdale, Ark.

Fine coal ashes sprinkled about the burrows of ants will cause them to leave. Ashes may be used on the lawn without injury to the grass. Sifted ashes are best, but those fresh from the stove, shaken from the stove shovel, will answer the purpose well.—Ladies' Home Journal.

### Stifle—Sweeney.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to inquiries for cures for stifles and for sweeney: For a stifle—Take the white of one egg, add one teaspoonful of salt; beat together and rub on the stifle once a day.

For sweeney—Take of turpentine one tablespoonful and three of lard; mix and rub on once a day for three days; skip three and put on same as before.—Subscriber.

### Raising Turkeys.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to E. S. C., of Indiana, on feeding young turkeys, I would say that hard boiled eggs, well chopped up and fed to them on a sanded board for their morning meal, and bread crumbs, moistened with milk or water for their other feeds, until six weeks old; then make johnny cake as you would for use, only do not bake it too hard. I never feed my turkeys sour milk. Keep them in a pen until six weeks old; then turn them out with the hen and let them go.—W. D. S., Michigan.

### Diseased Liver in Fowls.

Editor Farmstead:—My hens mope around a few days and then die. There is no appearance of cholera or dysentery. On opening one, I found the liver badly diseased, being almost white, and filled with spots of clotted blood.—E. R. B., Hazleton, Iowa.

You probably feed them nothing but corn. In winter, when they cannot forage, and are confined to a corn diet, liver disease often results. Stop feeding corn; give them wheat and oats mixed for a grain ration; fresh meat, cut green bone, and plenty of vegetable food—turnips, potatoes, beets, etc., cabbage, cut clover, and so on.

### Parasites on Hogs.

Editor Farmstead:—J. T. C. asks what to do for lice on hogs. Apply kerosene oil once or twice a week by pouring on the parts where lice are mostly found, and in the bedding. Keep the bed cleaned out, and as new bedding is put in, oil again. This is a sure cure, as we have used it many times and always killed them. Only a little need be put on in a place, as it is rather savage on the pigs. It has to be repeated till all the lice are gone.—L. W. C., Westfield.

### Mites in Hen House.

Editor Farmstead:—What will kill mites in a hen house?—O. F. L., Cromuse, Neb.

Take out all the chickens; close every aperture tight; then burn plenty of sulphur inside, leaving it closed. Do this in the morning, as soon as the chickens are out, and leave it closed up until about 4 in the afternoon; then open, and ventilate well.

If for any reason this course is not desirable, mix equal quantities of crude carbolic acid and coal oil, and spray the interior, floor, walls, perches, everything. This is not so quick, however, as a complete fumigation with sulphur.

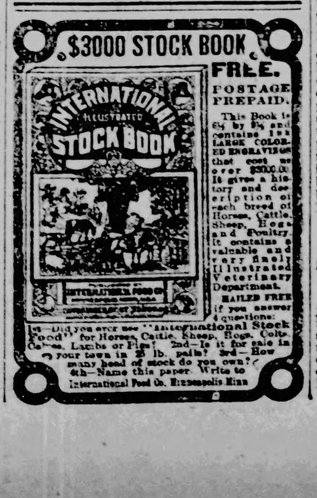
### Ration for Eggs.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell me through your paper the quantity of food per day to feed two pure varieties for eggs. I believe my hens are too fat. I get but six or seven a day. Eggs are small.

How often shall I feed? I feed a great variety of foods but get few eggs.

They are not sick or bothered with lice.—W. S. W., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

It is impossible to state quantities.




# Special Free Offer

**To Toledo Blade Readers Only.**

A special arrangement has been made with the MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER by which that excellent publication can be obtained ONE YEAR FREE by readers of the Toledo Blade. The Missouri Valley Farmer is one of the best farm papers in the West and will tell you more about agricultural and live stock conditions in the great Southwest than any other publication. It is filled with up-to-date reading matter in the breezy style of the West. The publishers have generously offered to send The Farmer one year absolutely free to any reader of The Toledo Blade who will send them ten cents, which barely pays cost of mailing. The offer must be accepted within three weeks and under no circumstances will the offer hold good unless it is stated in your letter that you are a reader of The Toledo Blade. This offer will not be made through any other newspaper. Address THE MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, 503 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.


Have a good "scratching box"—an acre field with fine shavings, or chaff, and throw their feed on this so that they will have to scratch to get it. Thus they get exercise. Keep them always hungry—always ready to take food—until they lose the fat.

Feed wheat and oats mixed; give them plenty of clean grit and pure water; feed vegetable food—potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and cut clover; give also green cut bone. You should have every hen laying regularly now. Pursue this course, and you will.

### Diarrhœa in Chicks.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to M. E. B., of Murdock, Neb., I will say I lost about 100 chicks in the same way. One of my neighbors told me it is summer complaint, and to put camphor in their water until they are better. I shall try it this summer and give this so that others can test its merits.—Subscriber, Woonsocket, S. D.

## INQUIRIES.

### Ailing Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone let me know what is the matter with my shoats? When they come up to the trough to eat and put their noses to feed, one or two will back away and fall over on back or side, tremble for a minute or two, then get up and eat. Would black teeth do it? Pigs in good condition.—J. H. C., Tidal, Pa.

### Sick Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like some one to tell me what the trouble is with my cow. She dropped her first calf about ten days ago and did finely, and seemed all right. Her udder was badly caked, but now seems nearly gone. She eats and drinks well but is dumpish and looks sick and every breath is a grunt.—Subscriber, Easton, Wis.

### Worms in Turkeys.

Editor Farmstead:—I would be glad if some of our Blade friends would tell me what to do for my turkeys. Their droppings are full of live worms. Never saw anything like it before.—W. D. S., Pittsford, Mich.

### Eczema in Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—My cow has a kind of eczema on her neck, shoulders and side, also on fore legs. She licks her legs until they are raw and bleeding. Can anyone give me a remedy? —H. W. L., Redlands, Cal.

### Lung Fever—Thrush.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to ask some experienced person what kind of care and what kind of medicine a mare should have which has lung fever. My care and treatment, also that of a veterinary surgeon, has done the mare no good that I can see other than to keep her alive. She eats very little, breathes hard and seldom lies down.

I will also ask for a remedy for dry thrush.—C. J. S., Villa Park, Cal.

### Bad Eyes.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a lamb about a week old that has sore eyes. There are red spots all over his eyes. They started from under the upper lids and then from under the lower ones. I fear he will go blind. Will some one please tell me what is the matter and what to do?—C. E. C., Osseo, Mich.

### Paralyzed Lower Lip.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to know what ails a yearling colt of mine and find out if there can be anything done for her. Her lower lip seems to be paralyzed, as she has lost the use of it. It hangs down, and she is also hide-bound. Have given her condition powders composed of ginger, gentian, nux vomica and ground flaxseed since I first noticed her some two months ago; have also rubbed liniment on externally. Is there any cure? If so, I would be pleased to hear from some one.—J. E. K., Fredericktown, O.

### Four-Horse Equalizer.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you please give a cut and instruction for four-horse equalizer on a binder? This will benefit a good many farmers.—Subscriber, Newport, Mo.

If some one will send a carefully-drawn plan, with minute directions for construction, we will have a cut made, and publish.

### Persimmon Sprouts.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one give a recipe for killing or destroying persimmon sprouts on a farm?—A. J. R., Golo, Ky.

### Black Wool Cloth.

Editor Farmstead:—Father lived in Vermont in 1853. He sheared some black sheep, mother took the wool, washed, carded, spun and wove it, took it to a factory and had the cloth sheared. Then she made father and myself some pantaloons. There was no coloring used. It was nothing new, for I remember hearing my grandmother say they made it that way when she was a girl. She was 96 when she died and has been dead for thirty years.—E. W., Lamartine, Wis.

## A VALUABLE HELP.

### Elements of Agriculture, a Handbook of Scientific Farming.

Elements of Agriculture, for use in schools, is the title of a remarkably valuable little book of 270 pages, written by James Bolton McBryde, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va. It sets forth the scientific principles of agriculture, in plain language. The information contained in it is valuable to every farmer who has not had a college education and instruction in scientific agriculture. Knowledge is power, and to none is knowledge so valuable as to the modern farmer. If he wishes to succeed and make a profit, he must know all about the natural forces upon whose benign play he must rely for good crops. The farmer who tills the soil as his grandfather and father did is being distanced by the educated farmer. Scientific knowledge, and its intelligent application, means increased crops for the same acreage and the same cost of culture. This book gives the fundamental principles, and is an excellent basis for future reading along these lines. Though intended for schools, only farmers will benefit from its perusal. It is published by the B. F. Johnson Publishing Co., Richmond, Virginia.

## TO DESTROY GRASSHOPPERS.

### Nebraska Experiment Station Explains Its Methods.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just published Bulletin No. 70, containing a discussion of methods for the destruction of grasshoppers. The bulletin may be obtained free of cost by residents of Nebraska upon writing to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb. Following is a synopsis:

It begins with a description of grasshoppers in general. This outline includes a statement of their life-history, habits and relation to other insect forms, as well as the effects of climate, latitude, altitude and diseases in keeping them within certain limits. The subject of parasites and other natural enemies is also taken up. Much stress is laid on the past carelessness in our efforts at bird protection as a cause for permitting our native locusts to became sufficiently numerous to cause the trouble of the past few years.

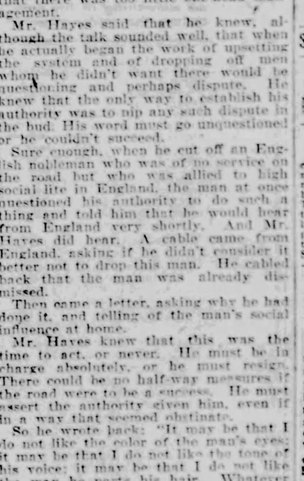
Among the artificial remedies which are suggested and described in this bulletin, the most important is that of "disking" in early spring alfalfa fields and other grounds containing the eggs of these insects. This disking can be done at any time after the frost is out of the ground, but the best time seems to be early in April. Instead of injuring the alfalfa, numerous experiments in Kansas and Nebraska have shown that by running the disk over the fields the yield is greatly increased. This stirring of the soil breaks up the egg-masses and exposes them to the drying influences of the air and the keen eyes of the birds.

The kerosene pan, or "hopper dozer," is also recommended as very valuable for the destruction of the insects after hatching.

Owing to the uncertainty of fungus diseases, the "inoculation" method is discourage.., it having failed to give satisfactory results after repeated experiments with several different forms of grasshopper diseases.

### Don't Cultivate Too Deep.

The roots of corn plants grow so near the surface that deep cultivation breaks them off. The illustration shows five weeks' growth of corn and how the ordinary cultivator teeth break and tear



the roots. At the left are shown the fine, small teeth now used on many cultivators which only scratch the surface of the ground, yet run deep enough to break the crust that may have formed by the rains.—American Agriculturist.


## HOW A RAILROAD MAN HAD HIS OWN WAY

Charles M. Hayes is one of the great railroad men of the United States. He was general manager of the Grand Trunk road through Canada, owned by an English syndicate, and he has been recently elected president of the Southern Pacific, in place of the late Collis P. Huntington, says the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Hayes is looked upon as one of the sternest rulers in the railroad world, and he is autocratic and firm, but just. He is an easterner, and was appointed general manager of the Canadian road through the influence of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who, after a visit to America, believed that the only way to make the Grand Trunk road powerful and successful was to appoint an American as manager of it.

Mr. Hayes was then given the position, with absolute control of the road and of the people employed in its service. He went into the work on that condition—that he was to control it thoroughly, reshaping the system and reorganizing the force in whatever way he deemed best for the good of the road. It was agreed between him and the English controllers that there was too little one-head management.

Mr. Hayes said that he knew, although the talk sounded well, that when he actually began the work of upsetting the system and of dropping off men whom he didn't want there would be questioning and perhaps dispute. He knew that the only way to establish his authority was to nip any such dispute in the bud. His word must go unquestioned or he couldn't succeed.

Sure enough, when he cut off an English nobleman who was of no service on the road but was allied to high society in England, the man at once questioned his authority to do such a thing and told him that he would hear from England very shortly. And Mr. Hayes did hear. A cable came from England, asking if he didn't consider it better not to drop this man. He cabled back that the man was already dismissed.

Then came a letter, asking why he had done it, and telling of the man's social influence at home.

Mr. Hayes knew that this was the time to act, or never. He must be in charge absolutely, or he must resign. There could be no half-way measures if the road were to be a success. He must assert the authority given him, even if in a way that seemed obstinate.

So he wrote back: "It may be that I do not like the color of the man's eyes; it may be that I do not like the tone of his voice; it may be that I do not like the way he parts his hair. Whatever the reason, I have found it necessary to dismiss him."

And from that day the English syndicate never interfered with the management of Mr. Hayes.


### This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell, or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

### Honest Labor.

"Look at those, there, them?" said Weary Watkins, proudly showing two dollars.

"I hope you ain't been workin'?" exclaimed his friend and partner, Hungry Higgins.

"No, not 'xactly; been posin' as a horrible example."

"Temperance spieler?"

"Naw. Soap faker."—Indianapolis Press.

### Kind.

Mother—"Freddy, I hear you got a thrashing in school today."

Freddy—Yes, ma, the teacher whipped me, but he is getting so old and weak that it didn't hurt me much.

Mother—Did you cry?

Freddy—Oh, yes; I bawled so you could have heard it in the next street.

Mother—Why did you do that?

Freddy—I wanted to make the old man feel happy once more.—New York World.

### A Hoodoo.

"I was thinking," said the architect, "that you might call the house The Crescent."

"Not on your life," protested the proprietor of the new theatre. "That would be a hoodoo from the start. The crescent is never full."—Philadelphia Press.

### His Valentine.

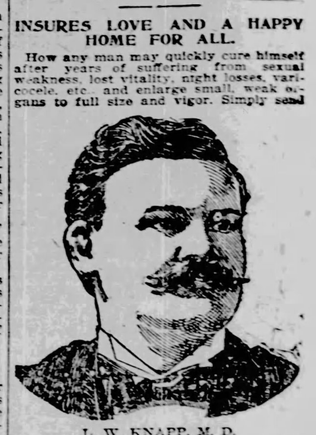
Cassidy (meeting Mr. and Mrs. Casey)—Ah, Pat! Thot baby is a perfect picture av ye.

Casey—Shut up, ye fule! Somebody left it on our front steps and Oi'm taking it to the police station.—Judge.


# Cures Weak Men Free

**INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.**

**How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send**



L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

**your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 

## Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

**Robert G. Ingersoll.**

C. R. D., Wyatt, W. Va.: Robert Green Ingersoll was born in Dresden, N. Y., in 1833, died in 1899. His father was a Congregational clergyman. Robert's boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois, where the family removed in 1843. After studying law he opened an office in Shawneetown, Ill. In 1857 he removed to Peoria. In 1860 he was a Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In 1862 he became colonel of the 11th Illinois cavalry, and became a Republican. In 1866 he was appointed attorney general for Illinois. His speech at the national Republican convention of 1876, nominating Blaine for the presidency, made him a national reputation, and his services were afterward much in demand as a campaign orator. In 1877 he refused the post of minister to Germany. He became famous as a lawyer, and for a number of years before his death practiced in New York city.

**Ember Days.**

"There are twelve ember days in each year. Please give us the meaning of ember days."—I. J., New Matamoras, O.

Ember days are set apart by the Catholic church for fasting, prayer, and the conferring of priestly orders. They are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday immediately following the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, the 14th of September and the 13th of December. The name is supposed to come from the old custom of using ashes or embers in connection with fasting. Don't be pagan enough to believe in any absurd superstition connected with these days. Get over such things, which are the mark of the savage state, not of civilization.

**Discovery of the Philippines.**

G. D., Deep Valley, W. Va.: The Philippine islands were discovered by Ferdinand Magellan, sailing under the flag of Spain, in 1521. He was killed on one of the islands. In 1542 Philip II of Spain sent a squadron under Lopez de Legaspi from Mexico. He landed at Cebu, and soon subdued the natives. In 1570 a second fleet sailed from Panay to Luzon, and settled Manila, which was the next year made the capital of the archipelago, which was named for king Philip. The Spanish control was not disturbed until 1762, when an English fleet captured Manila, which was saved from plunder by the payment of $5,000,000 to the English. Spain's title to the islands remained until 1899, when the islands were ceded to the United States.

**St. Patrick.**

"Please tell about St. Patrick—where he was born and where he died, what was his mission, and why the Catholics make so much ado about him. Did he really drive the snakes and reptiles out of Ireland?"—D. W. B., Hewins, Kan.

St. Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. The place and time of his birth are uncertain. One story is that he was born in France in 372. Another is that he was born in Scotland in 373. He died in Down, Ulster, March 17, A. D. 433 or 493. The name Patricius was bestowed upon him in Rome by Pope Celestine, his original name having been Succath. He went to become a missionary to the Irish about 432, and preached with such effect that, though he was not the first to introduce Christianity into the island, he was credited with its general conversion. The ridiculous story of his driving the snakes out of Ireland is a mere superstition not believed by intelligent Catholics.

**Wake Island.**

"Please give a description of Wake Island in the Pacific, and does the United States still own it?"—C. C. S., Bethany, Ill.

Wake Island was discovered in 1796. It is 2,000 miles almost exactly due west from Honolulu, while Guam is about 1,300 miles south of west from Wake. The latter is a low coral island of triangular form, eight feet above the sea level, inclosing a large lagoon. There is no fresh water on the island. It belongs to us, of course.

**The Seceded States.**

"How were the states that seceded before the civil war governed immediately after that war?"—N. M. G., Lake Bluff, Ill.

The Southern states were divided, by act of Congress, into four military districts, and placed under military rule until they should adopt constitutions that conceded suffrage and equal rights to the negroes.

**Railway Mail Route.**

"Our town is on a branch line of the C. & R. I. R. R. There is no railway-mail clerk on this branch. How may we proceed to have one put on? We think there is enough mail handled to entitle us to a clerk on this branch line."—Subscriber, Garber, Okla.

Write a letter, stating the case clearly, and address it "Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C." Inclose in it a petition signed by all the business men and as many citizens of your town as possible.

**Underpaid Mail.**

"In rural delivery is carrier not required to deliver all packages sent through the mails or letters on which postage is not paid in full. I have been notified by carrier or postmaster (no signature) to call for package or letter with postage due."—R. F. D., Maryville, Mo.

The instructions are that rural mail carriers shall be under the same rules and regulations as carriers in cities. In the latter, underpaid letters are delivered, the receiver paying the postage due when the mail is handed him. Possibly the postmaster may not have fully understood the matter; or there may be some reason why he desired you to call in person.

**Forms of Government.**

"What is the difference between a republican and a democratic form of government?"—B. H., Astoria, Ill.

In a democratic form of government al, the people of legal age meet and make the laws. For instance, if the state of Illinois were a pure democracy all the males over 21 would meet at Springfield to enact laws. As this would be utterly impossible except in a very small community, men are elected to represent the people of a county or district, and these representatives meet to enact laws. This form of government is a republic—a representative democracy. Carefully distinguish between the use of these words in the sense given above, and their use as names of political parties. As the latter they are mere labels, and have no reference to the real meaning of the words.

**The Negro.**

"Please tell me whether the negro is a beast, from a Bible standpoint, as there are some in my community claim that he is."—M. S. C., Nickelsville, Va.

You can answer your own question by referring to Acts xvii, 26. As for the persons in your community who think the negro a beast, we pity their ignorance, prejudice and blindness.

**The Barometer.**

"In your issue of April 4, 1st column, page 3, you kindly tell us some secrets of the atmosphere. Would you please go a step further, and tell us what changes in the atmosphere or what causes allow the barometer to fall or go down?"—J. E. R., Elk Rapids, Mich.

The movements of the air are always cyclonic; that is, the air moves in a vast circle, hundreds of miles in diameter, this circle slowly moving forward over the earth's surface. The causes of atmospheric disturbances which cause storms are imperfectly understood; but the movements of the air themselves are clearly known. For instance: The air over an area becomes heated, and therefore rises. Other air rushes in to take its place at the surface of the ground, causing a wind. The more rapidly the heated air rises, the stronger the wind. The upward movement of the air diminishes the pressure of the atmosphere to some extent. The barometer therefore falls. This is the atmospheric movement which causes storms; hence a falling barometer indicates a storm.

The reverse movement of air takes place also. For instance in winter, we have a storm, with snow. The storm sweeps onward, and the air comes down to fill the vacancy from the upper regions, where it is always cold. Hence we have clear, cold weather following a snow-storm; and we have it also after a heavy storm—not a local thunderstorm—in the summer. The weight of atmosphere pressing downward causes the barometer to rise. Hence a high barometer means clear weather.

**Under the Confederation.**

"Please name the Presidents who administered the government under the Articles of Confederation, also when each became president and when each one's term expired."—J. W. D., Bald Hill, Pa.

There was no President of the United States under the Articles of Confederation. The latter was merely an agreement between the states. A congress of one house was provided for, to be composed of delegates appointed annually by the states, which paid its own delegates, and could recall them at pleasure. The voting was by states. There was neither an executive department nor a judiciary. Congress elected its own presiding officer, who was called president of Congress, but he had no powers such as the President of the United States has. He was simply the chairman of the Congress. We have not a list of them, they are so unimportant.

**Easter Eggs.**

"Why and how long ago did it become the custom to eat eggs on Easter?"—M. W., New Boston, Iowa.

Your question appears to be a good example of a prevalent error—of using words carelessly. The eating of eggs is common on any day, and eating them on Easter is not a custom. What you evidently meant to ask was as to the custom of coloring eggs and making gifts of them, on Easter. This custom goes back to an unknown time in the past. No one can tell when it originated. The egg is a symbol of the resurrection, for from the apparently inanimate egg comes the living bird. Easter eggs were originally dyed red, to symbolize the blood of Christ; but now they are dyed any color.

**Boabdil the Moor.**

We thank M. P. W., North Urbana, N. Y., for the following facts, copied from a historical volume, regarding Boabdil of Chico after the surrender of Granada:

On Jan. 6, 1492, Isabella and Ferdinand made their triumphal entry into Granada, the capital and last of the Moorish cities to surrender. At the entrance into the city Boabdil met them and delivered the keys of the city to Ferdinand and Isabella, with many kind words, delivered to Boabdil his only son, who had been held as a hostage. Boabdil, accompanied by his family and suite, proceeded to his future residence as assigned to him by King Ferdinand.

Boabdil afterward retired to Africa, and lived in the kingdom of Fez, which was the northern half of the present kingdom of Morocco.

Boabdil finally died on the field of battle, bravely defending the territories of the king of Fez, having survived the fall of Grenada 34 years.

**Canada's Census.**

F. M. S., Upland, Ind.: Canada's census is taken much the same way as our own.

G. D. H., Prairie Depot, O.: We will make no guess whatever as to the population of Canada. First, this department is not for guesses; second, a number of trashy publications are offering prizes for guesses at Canada's population, and were we to give an estimate to any one, and be not get the prize, he would blame us. Don't ask answers by mail. Read rules above.

**Releasing a Prisoner.**

"Why was a prisoner released at the passover, as stated by Luke, 23:17? Also what were the husks, the swine, at in the case of the prodigal son?"—K. B. L., Dixon, W. Va.

It was simply a custom that had grown up—a merciful custom, if carried out in the proper spirit. Here in Ohio, for many years, it has been the custom to pardon a convict from the penitentiary on either Thanksgiving or Christmas, or on both, if there be a convict who is considered worthy of a pardon.

The word rendered "husks" in the parable of the prodigal son, Luke 15, 16, means the seed-pod of the carob-tree, which is very common in Syria and Egypt. It produces pods, shaped like a horn, from 6 to 10 inches long, and as broad as a finger. The pods of the common honey-locust afford a parallel.

**Privileges of Congressmen.**

"Is it true that, practically speaking, it is impossible to punish any member of Congress at Washington while Congress is in session? Preston Brooks never was punished for his felonious assault on Sumner; the latter received no damages from the courts; and your own paper gives an instance where an Arkansas Senator came near murdering an officer, the latter being in the discharge of his duty. If Senator Berry had succeeded, do you think he could and would have been punished like many another man has suffered for a parallel offense? If not, does that not prove that the assertion that we are all equals before the law is a mere myth and nothing more or less?"—A. D., Bedford, Tenn.

Here is another case of a good man rashly jumping at conclusions, when he might have turned to the Constitution of the United States and answered his own question. Article I, Section 6, Clause 3, in the latter half, says:

"They (the Senators and Representatives) shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same."

Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, could have been arrested for his attack on Charles Sumner. Why it was not done we do not know. So also in the case of Senator Berry. The provision of the constitution above quoted is simply a safeguard against trivial arrests to cause the absence of members when an important or hotly-contested measure is coming to a vote, and similar annoyances.

**When Beheaded.**

"After being beheaded does the head remain in a conscious condition? If so, how long?"—J. W. B., Roselms, O.

If you are really anxious to find out, there is but one way—and that is, to get yourself beheaded. Joking aside, no one knows. Any serious shock to the body, even if the head be not injured, always produces unconsciousness; and reasoning from this, it is reasonable to assume that the crashing of a gulllotine knife through the neck would instantly cause the head to lose consciousness. There are no facts on record to lead to a different conclusion.

**An Unproved Assertion.**

"The doctors tell us the human body contains entirely new particles every seven years, but having the same appearance. Can you tell us then why a person is not susceptible to a second case of certain diseases which occur but once in life, as measles or smallpox? For instance, a man of 21 has one of these diseases; he is a new man we may say, entirely new, at 29. Why is it he don't take the disease again?"—H. G. M., Bright, Penn.

The idea that the entire body changes every seven years is entirely without proof. It had its origin, not in a scientific examination of the subject, but in an old superstition concerning the mystic properties of the number seven. The mode in which one attack of certain diseases renders the body immune to a second attack is entirely unknown; and were the body entirely renewed within a given time, the proof is clear that the immunity continues.

**The Boer Contributions.**

Referring to a recent query as to the amount and disposition of the funds collected for Boer widows and orphans, J. L., Palatine, Ill., writes:

"From accounts in the papers they raised between $1,000 and $1,100, and all of this which reached South Africa did not exceed $50—and, if my memory serves me correctly, it was just $30. The balance was spent by the Boers and those who were with them in their travels, amusements and in any manner in which they saw fit to use it."

**Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.**

"In what does the Senate amendments differ from that of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty? Will the United States government permit the Panama company to construct their canal in addition to our Nicaraugua canal? If both are constructed, would either be a paying institution?"—J. H. A., Montrose, Colo.

The Senate amendments gave to us the right to defend the canal, and declared that this treaty superseded the Bulwer-Clayton treaty. Great Britain declined to accept them, because the Clayton-Bulwer treaty provides for the absolute neutrality of the canal, and prevents its fortification; and she is not willing to give up these points, secured to her by the former treaty.

As to the Panama canal, the United States has no possible right to say a word about the matter. Its course is through the territory of the republic of Colombia, and if that government gives the right to build it, we have nothing whatever to say. A great many people seem to have the silly idea that the United States is licensed to play the bully among nations, and to interfere in matters which are none of our business. The sooner they get over that preposterous opinion, the better it will be for the country.

If both were constructed, neither would pay as an investment, that is certain. If only one is built, it will probably be many years before it pays dividends on the enormous amount it will cost.

**Widows' Pensions.**

The following correction to a recent reply comes from a pension official:

"Can a widow who draws a pension, and has children less than 16 years old, have her widow's pension transferred to them in addition to heir children's pension, in case she remarries?" is a question propounded by O. C. H., Springport, Mich., a few weeks ago.

Your answer is "of course not." You are wrong. When the widow remarries, a guardian is appointed for the minors, and in addition to their own pension they draw that the widow had been drawing. This is done to protect tht soldiers' minors.

We have also a letter from R. L. H., Hubbardston, Mich., who quotes a section of the law that we had unfortunately overlooked. He says:

"See section 3 act of June 27, 1890, and you will see that the act provides that when a widow dies or remarries, then her pension shall be paid to the child or children under 16 years of age. The same section also provides that when the child is insane or idiotic, or otherwise crippled, the pension shall continue for life, or during the period of such disability. Please look up the law of June 27, 1890, and you will find it all in section 3."

**Miscellaneous.**

J. M., Arbutus, N. Y.: Sorry to say we can not.

S. E. S., Necedah, Wis.: Easter Sunday, 1874, was on April 5.

J. H. A., Fremont, Neb.: J. N. Free, "the immortal J. N.," is is still alive.

W. S. H., Seeley, N. J.: Consider carefully the proverb, "A fool and his money are soon parted."

D. M. J., Windfall, Pa.: We know of no noted person named Josephine Rogers. Do you mean Cleveland, the "Lear girl"?

J. A. W., Cheboygan, Mich.: We do not know whether Idaho has a state homestead law, nor are we informed as to the character of the land there.

J. L. Palatine, Ill.: The inquiry was for John Brown's speech on the scaffold, not what he said in the court-room, and was so answered.

W. K., Philadelphia, Tenn.: There were 980,161 half-dollars coined in 1818. There was nothing special about the design; it was the same as had been used for years, except the date.

S. L. F., Ottumwa, Iowa: A change in the homestead law, such as you propose, can only be made by Congress. That body will not meet until next December. Before that time the Kiowa-Camanche reservation will have been opened. Hence there is no use of discussing it.

M. S., Amboy, Ind.: You evidently mix up a descriptive term with a proper noun. A theocratic church is one whose government is assumed to be directly from God, like that of the ancient Hebrews. A barbarian church might be so called because its tenets were barbarous. An imperial church would probably be either the church which an emperor attended, or one in which he was its head, like the Greek church of Russia.

**Reign of the Short Jacket.**

Now cometh the season of the greatest triumphs for the short jacket. Never before has it been so conspicuous in vernal modes by reason of its numbers, variety and style. Especially chic is the eton of black taffeta silk, which displays itself in all its up-to-date modishness and smart becomingness, says the Philadelphia Times. Now it makes its courtesy to a world of admiring maids and matrons with an almost severe simplicity, but ever-appealing elegance; again it appears with many fine and intricate tuckings and effective embellishments of scrappings, stitchings, laces, appliques and embroideries, which vary from black and white delicateries of gold and silver to the very new and ultra-fashionable applique of cretonne flowers.

**Earned Her Reward.**

A new servant girl named Marla
Had trouble in lighting the fire.
The wood it was green,
So she used gasolene,
And she's gone where the fuel is dryer.
—Indianapolis Sun.

**When It Comes Easy.**

"Some philosopher has said that it is easy to learn something about everything, but difficult to learn everything about anything."

"Him? He ought to have heard some young couple talk about their baby for a few minutes."—Chicago Times-Herald.

**An Unjust Epithet.**

Hungry Higgins—Wot do you think? A woman called me an animated scarecrow this mornin'.

Weary Watkins—I've knowed you sence the early eighties, but I never seen no animation about you yet. — Indianapolis Press.


# New England Women

## Have an Abiding Faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

After years of struggle to attain and merit public confidence, with a firm and steadfast belief that some day others would recognize in us the truth, good faith, and honesty of purpose which we know we possess, what a genuine satisfaction it is to succeed, and to realize the uplifting influence of the merited confidence of a vast army of our fellow beings.

Thus stands the Pinkham name in New England, and all over America, and nowhere is the faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound greater than in New England, its home. Merit, and merit alone, can gain this.

**ORGANIC INFLAMMATION.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was troubled very badly with inflammation of the bladder, was sick in bed with it. I had two doctors, but they did me no good. A friend gave me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me. I have now taken three bottles of it, and I am entirely cured. It is a God-send to any woman, and I would recommend it to any one suffering as I was. I think, if most of the women would take more of your medicine instead of going to the doctors, they would be better off. The Compound has also cured my husband of kidney trouble."
MRS. MABEL GOOKIN,
Box 160. Mechanic Falls, Maine.

**NERVOUS PROSTRATION.**

"For two years I suffered from nervous prostration, the result of female weakness. I had leucorrhoea very badly, and at time of menstruation would be obliged to go to bed. Also suffered with headaches, pain across back, and in lower part of abdomen. I was so discouraged. I had read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound, and concluded to give it a trial. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, and received a very nice letter in return. I began at once the use of her Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and am now feeling splendid. I have no more pain at monthly periods, can do my own work, and have gained ten pounds. I would not be without your Vegetable Compound. It is a splendid medicine. I am very thankful for what it has done for me."—MRS. J. W. J., 76 Carolina Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

**PAINFUL PERIODS.**

"I cannot help but feel that it is my duty to do something in regard to recommending your wonderful medicine. I must say it is the grandest medicine on earth, and have advised a great many suffering with female troubles to take it. I tell people I wish I could go on the platform and lecture on it.

"My trouble was painful menstruation. The suffering I endured pen cannot describe. I was treated by one of our most prominent physicians here for five months, and found myself getting worse instead of better. At the end of the fifth month he told me he had done all he could for me, and that I had better go to the hospital.

"My sister advised me to try your Vegetable Compound, as it cured her of backache. I did so, and took it faithfully, and am now cured of my trouble, and in perfect health, many thanks to your medicine. I cannot praise it enough, and would recommend it to all who suffer from any female weakness."—MRS. H. S. BALL, 461 Orchard St., New Haven, Conn.

**$5000 REWARD.**—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure these women—why not you—you cannot tell until you try it. If you are ill, and really want to get well, commence its use at once, and do not let any drug clerk persuade you that he has something of his own which is better, for that is absurd. Ask him to produce the evidence we do.



# Free Goitre Cure.

**Free Big Trial Package of Remedy that will Cure Men and Women of Goitre Quickly, Without Pain or Dangerous Operation.**

**Send Your Name and Address To-day.**

A famous Cincinnati Physician has discovered a prompt and effective remedy and cure for goitre, that hideous and

This patient was cured of these horrible Goitres in three weeks.

hitherto incurable disease that afflicts so many of our people in the present day. Before making public his remedy this specialist traveled the world over, hunting aggravated cases of Goitre, that he might experiment with them. He has never found one that did not yield readily to his remarkable treatment. In India over 60,000 natives have been cured permanently. The great value to suffering humanity in this remarkable remedy is the simplicity of the treatment. It can be used at home by any person and without the slightest danger. In order that every sufferer from Goitre may have without expense this remedy the doctor is sending to all who apply a free, large trial package of it. It costs nothing to try it and thousands of people are availing themselves of the liberal offer. If you are a sufferer and will send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 1673 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, O., you will get a free trial package of this remedy that will convince you that it will cure you easily and painlessly. It is sent prepaid by mail securely sealed in plain wrapper.


## BALTIMORE COLLECTOR HAS CELEBRATED CANVAS

It is said that the well-known painting by Raphael, "La Vierge aux Candelabres" has been purchased by Henry Walters of Baltimore and is now in his art gallery. Various estimates have been furnished as to what he paid for it, running all the way from $50,000 to $200,000.

Some weeks ago it was reported that this celebrated painting had been bought by a well-known American art collector, but the name of the purchaser could not be established then. Raphael's "La Vierge aux Candelabres" was exhibited at the Metropolitan museum in New York many years ago. At one time it was in the collection of Mr. Morgan, the Paris banker, he refused an offer of $200,000 for it. Since his death, however, it had been offered at a much lower figure. At the Parker sale it was put up at a reserve price of 60,000 francs, but there were no bids at that figure and so it was withdrawn.

While the central figures in the "Vierge aux Candelabres" has been conceded by the best authorities to be by Raphael, some doubt has been expressed about the infant child, while the figures on the right and left in shadow and the background are believed to have been painted in at a much later period than the date of the original picture.


## DR. J. C. PENCE, OF LIMA, OHIO,

***Is Rivaling Dr. Hoff Curing Consumptives.***

**Come and Investigate—Statements of Gazette Can Be Proved by Living Witnesses.**

A few days ago the Gazetter printed the following:

"The papers are filled with the wonderful cures of tuberculosis being accomplished by Dr. Hoff, the noted specialist of Vienna. It is not generally known, but Lima has a physician who is having wonderful success along the same line. In the last year he has treated 87 pronounced cases and only three have died, the latter being complicated cases. Those successfully treated are seen on the streets every day."

The Toledo Blade, reproducing the above, says that if it is true the doctor should receive an unlimited amount of free advertising. For the benefit of The Blade and all others interested, the Gazette would state that the man referred to is Dr. J. C. Pence. The inquisitor has only to ask the living, moving evidences of his treatment to ascertain that what the Gazette has said is true. If The Blade will send a representative to Lima the Gazette will guarantee to satisfy him of the correctness of the above statements.


## IMPROVE THE HUMAN RACE

**Intermarriage of Differing Peoples a General Benefit.**

Man is an animal, and Darwin has shown that not only is he closely akin to other animals, but that the laws which control the development of the lower animals also control the development of man, says the Engineering Magazine. He has also shown that crossed breeds of animals are larger and stronger than either parent. When we examine into the origin of the English people we find the ancient Britons fighting and mingling with the Romans, and subsequently with the Picts, Scots, Danes, Saxons and Normans. For more than 1,000 years these various breeds of men have been molded into that homogeneous mass that we know as Englishmen.

Turning to the United States, we find the foundations of a new nation laid by the sturdiest and most enterprising of these same Englishmen. They landed on the then distant shore, conquered the wilderness, organized a new government closely akin to the old and invited the people of all the world to join them. The Slavs, the Germans and the Latins mingle together and in a few years become neo Anglo Saxons, or what may be more properly termed Anglo-Americans. The evolution going on in the United States is also going on in Canada, in South Africa, in Australia, in New Zealand and in other smaller places scattered around the world.

There is thus being formed on a gigantic scale a new race of men, built on the strongest lines on which it is possible to construct human beings. The different sections of this new race have a common language and literature, the same laws and customs, and the trend of industrial civilization gives them identical political interests.

**A Story of Senator Vest.**

Senator Vest is older than his years in fact as well as in appearance. He is ill and despondent and refuses to take a cheerful view of life. Nevertheless his mind is one of the brightest in the senate. One day he sank into his chair, saying to his neighbor: "I am an old man, and I'll never get over this."

"Come, come, Vest, brace up," replied his neighbor; "brace up, and you'll be all right. Look at Morrill over there; he's nearly ninety and is as spry as a man of forty."

"Morrill! Morrill!" said Vest, "He's set for eternity. They'll have to shoot him on the day of judgment."


**Is This So? If So, Good!**

An exchange says that the Duke of Marlborough has been commissioned to bear to President McKinley the news that King Edward has succeeded Queen Victoria as ruler of Great Britain. The chances are at least even that Mr. McKinley may learn of the fact before Marlborough puts in an appearance.



# Weak Men

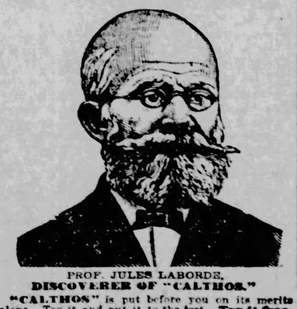
**Prof. Laborde's Wonderful French Preparation**

## "CALTHOS"

**Restores Lost Manhood.**

**5 DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT**

**Absolutely FREE by Sealed Mail.**



PROF. JULES LABORDE,
DISCOVERER OF "CALTHOS."

**"CALTHOS"** is put before you on its merits alone. Try it and put it to the test. **Try it free.** There is no security required—no C. O. D. scheme. Send us your name and address, and we will send you enough **"CALTHOS"** to last five days. **It will be sent in sealed package by mail.** The marvelous French remedy **"CALTHOS,"** recently introduced in this country by the Von Mohl Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the largest, richest and most responsible business firms in the United States, has attracted the attention of the entire medical profession because of the wonderful cures it has effected. If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Varicocele, Weakness of any nature in the Sexual Organs or Nerves, (no matter how caused,) or if the parts are undeveloped or have shrunken or wasted away **"CALTHOS"** will restore you.

**"CALTHOS"** is the discovery of Prof. Jules Laborde, famed in Paris as France's foremost specialist.

**"CALTHOS"** is the only remedy recognized by the medical profession as a specific cure for weak men.

**"CALTHOS"** has the endorsement of the German and French governments, and is largely used in the standing armies of those countries.

All correspondence relating to the **"CALTHOS"** department of our business is strictly confidential. We neither publish nor furnish testimonials.

Address **The VON MOHL CO., 112 B,** Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the U. S. **CINCINNATI, OHIO.**


## The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for April 28. Jesus appears to the Apostles. John 20:19-29. By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION—The silence of the Gospels is most eloquent—it displays a Divine quality in the writings. Men are disposed to follow along the trains of thought to discover the secrets of actions in their relations. This is done because it is the only way open to them. They are compelled to reason from effect to cause. Hence circumstances even of a trivial character are arranged with great exactness. But the infinite mind sees things as they are and knows without reasoning why they are so. Hence in the narrative we have only a few incidents concerning a few disciples. Some women, Mary in particular, Peter and John, and two others, names not given, appear and disappear with great abruptness. What men would naturally tell of the larger company of the followers of Jesus the sacred penmen pass over in total silence. Where they went, what they did, what were their feelings and utterances—on these points nothing is said. We are left therefore to conjecture, or, what is better, to silence.

ASSEMBLED—(Verses 19 and 20). We are now to consider the disciples in one company. It was at the close of the day, Sunday, on which Jesus arose from the dead. They were probably in that same room, where they ate the paschal supper together, where Jesus prayed and taught (John 13:18-21) on Thursday evening, just three days before; a room which had been hired for the purpose (Matt. 26:18). This assemblage shows that they had not yet scattered abroad, that there was some bond of fellowship among them. Perhaps they had been sought out in their lodgings and brought together by some who desired that the reports made concerning the resurrection should be considered. It is highly probable that they would give attention to that matter. The doors were closed for fear that the Jews might disturb them. Suddenly without warning Jesus stood in their midst and saluted them with "Peace be unto you." Advancing he showed to all the prints of the nails in His hands and of the spear in His side, and all were convinced and made joyful.

BESTOWED—(Verses 21 and 22). As soon as the disciples had recognized their Master, being fully convinced of His resurrection and presence among them, Jesus proceeded to impart unto them what from the beginning He had designed them to possess. His words were preceded by another salutation of peace. Then came their commission, in harmony with His early promise (Matt. 4:19), and with His prayer uttered in that same room (John 17:18). By which they were to be sent out as messengers of Jesus (2 Tim. 11:2), as He had been a messenger of the Father (Heb. 3:2), a commission which was afterwards greatly expanded (Mark 16:15). Afterward he made them know the conditions of success in executing that commission, saying, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost" (Acts 1:8), the same conditions appointed under the old dispensation (Zech. 4:6). Thus in a single evening these men were called to a new career. Previously they had been learners, henceforth they shall be spirit endowed advocates of Jesus Christ.

REMITTED (Verse 23).—It will be remembered by the Bible students that on one occasion Jesus gave authority to Peter (Matt. xvi:19), seemingly distinguishing him from all the others. Whatever may have been included in that gift, it must be observed that here it is freely offered to all—so that the eleven are lifted into equality with the fisherman apostle. The power here offered was undoubtedly to be applied in governing the church. As the Holy Ghost had already come upon them, that is, inspired men, they should be qualified to found the church upon such principles as would be pleasing to God, to make its laws and to establish its doctrines. That would be a prerogative to be exercised by them only, not to be transmitted. They had it because the Holy Ghost would guide them into all truth (John xvi:13). They were to teach as the oracles of God, and lay the enduring foundations of the church, Jesus Christ being the chief corner stone (Eph. ii:20).

DOUBTED (Verses 24 and 25).—One of the disciples was absent when Jesus made himself known and gave his blessing commission and authority. Thomas was the Aramaic and Didymus the Greek form of his name. He is mentioned among the apostles in Matthew (Matt x:3). Three incidents only are recorded with which he was connected, two beside this. He determined to share the peril which awaited Jesus in Judea (John xi:16), entertaining no hope of escape from death. During the last supper when Jesus spoke of his departure, Thomas declared that the disciples did not know where the Lord purposed to go (John xiv:5). These two brief utterances are in harmony with what he says in this place. On learning from the ten that Jesus has appeared to them, he refused to accept their united testimony as he should have done, and asserted that he would believe only upon the testimony of his own senses. The personal pronouns are very prominent in his little speech, by which he acquired the title, "doubting Thomas." However, he demanded only the evidence granted to the others.

SALUTED (Verse 26).—The disciples reassembled in the same place after eight days, on the eighth day, meeting for another meeting on the first, thereby completing a week. From this it appears that they had thus early set apart this day for public assembling, with what motive no one can say, unless it was through the mutual love and need which they found largely supplied by the new hope of the resurrection. Gradually by such observing of the first day of the week became the Christian Sabbath, called the Lord's Day (Rev. 1:10). At this second meeting Thomas was present, and the doors were closed as before, so shutting out the curious and the scoffers. Jesus did not evil. And again as at the first Jesus suddenly stood in the midst, a verification of the promise made (Matt. xviii:20) in one of his discourses on the subject of prayer. This second appearance under such circumstances increases the hope cherished by believers ever since that he will meet with them. His coming was with the same beautiful salutation as that given a week before, which none could have forgotten. "Peace be unto you."

CONFRONTED (Verse 27).—The second visit of Jesus to the disciples was unlike the first in one important particular—it found the company disagreeing on a matter of fact, destined to be formulated into a doctrine in the church. Some of them stoutly affirmed upon personal knowledge the resurrection of Jesus. One of them as stoutly protested that he would not believe unless by sight and touch he knew.

CONVINCED (Verses 28 and 29).—Did Thomas follow the directions of Jesus? Did he really thrust his fingers into the wound in the Saviour's side? There is no evidence that he did. In all probability he did not. The person, the face, the voice, the familiar address of Jesus made it unnecessary. The man was thoroughly convinced and exclaimed, "My Lord and my God." To his mind the fact that the Saviour had risen from the dead carried proof of divinity. The demonstration was as complete as it was sudden. The confession was given with a boldness and promptness which belongs to every heart doubter when subjected to the test. Thomas was made ready in that hour to unite with his brethren in giving a hearty, strong and united testimony to the world on the great doctrine by which the Christian system was to be distinguished. But Jesus improved the occasion to let him know that his faith was not of the highest order, that they who believed without seeing were more blessed, alluding to one of the chief methods of proving faith (Mark xvi:16).

CONCLUSION—1. We see how careful Christ was to cultivate faith in his followers. He might, had he pleased, have removed all fear from them by his risen body. He suffered them to remain as marks of identity and grounds of confidence. 2. We see how much a man loses by absence from the fellowship of the faithful. Thomas delayed the apostolic college a week and made a second appearance necessary. Every cause suffers by the tardy movements of some. 3. Doubters must not be condemned as hopeless. Time and favorable conditions will awaken their faith and secure their testimony if the doubts are honest. 4. Faith built on seeing is little worth. However, there is no demand for blind faith. There is a difference between skepticism and the spirit of examination. 5. God hath ever instructed his people by faith, but men are continually laboring to the end that knowledge only may have the mastery. The word to all is "Only Believe."


## Catarrh Cure

**Wonderful Home Remedy That Quickly Relieves and Permanently Cures Nasal Catarrh in Man, Woman or Child.**

**A TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.**

That Catarrh can be quickly relieved and permanently cured is proved by a most remarkable remedy discovered by C. E. Gauss, 256 Main St., Marshall, Mich. He will gladly send to any address a trial package of the remedy so you can try it at home and be satisfied that it is a genuine catarrh cure.

FRANK M. JONES.

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucous drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach and leads to many diseases including Consumption. Mr. Frank M. Jones, Sweet Home, Ark., says: "Mr. Gauss' wonderful remedy cured me of a deep cough started by Catarrh and also all the other disgusting features of the disease such as hawking, vomiting, etc. I used a hundred inhalers, oxygen, grease, snuffs, powders, liquids, jellies, pastes and other things and consulted several prominent physicians, but Mr. Gauss' new and wonderful remedy is the only one that relieved and it cured me. Hundreds of others write similar letters.

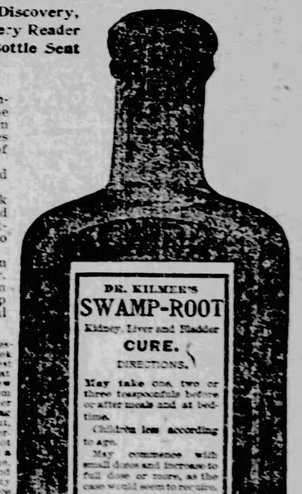
Do not neglect to write to-day for the free trial of this grand remedy. It will save you from serious sickness.



# TEST FOR YOURSELF

## The Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root.

**To Prove what this Wonderful New Discovery, SWAMP-ROOT, will do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade may have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.**




It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood that is their work.

Therefore when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its work.

If you are sick or
taking the famous n"feel badly," begin Kilmer's Swamp-Roew discovery. Dr. as your kidneys aroot, because as soon all the other organs well they will help do its duty. to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by the Blade the one which we publish to-day for the benefit of our readers speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great remedy. Mr. Robert Berner, 11 West 17th street, New York City, writes, "I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand, my former strength and power had left me, and I could drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results. Truly yours,
ROBERT BERN

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1901.

**Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.**

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

**Circulation Last Week. 155,000**


### TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. We have discontinued our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

### BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

The bill presented by Chairman Southard, of the committee of coinage, weights and measures, became a law in the closing hours of the late Congress, and the scientific and industrial press is filled with commendations. For want of authoritative standards in this country it has been necessary for manufacturers, and even for the government itself, to send delicate instruments to Germany to be tested and made accurate. More than this, the lack of a standardizing bureau caused American instruments to be in disfavor abroad, because it was alleged their exactness could not be depended upon. Germany's bureau for this purpose is regarded as one of the leading causes of the remarkable progress of manufacturing in that country. England and France have similar bureaus, and it was high time for the United States to do the same, that we may keep pace with modern science.

The functions of this new bureau, as described in the act creating it, will consist in "the custody of all standards; the comparison of standards used in scientific investigations, engineering, manufacturing, commerce, and educational institutions with the standards adopted or recognized by the government; the construction, when necessary, of standards and their multiples and subdivisions; the testing and calibration of standard measuring apparatus; the solution of problems which arise in connection with standards; and the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials, when such data are of great importance to scientific or manufacturing interests and are not to be obtained of sufficient accuracy elsewhere."

The services of the bureau will be at the disposal of the national, state and municipal governments, scientific societies, educational institutions, or any persons or corporations engaged in manufacturing or other pursuits requiring the use of standards or standard measuring instruments. Reasonable fees are to be charged, except to the national and state governments, and from this source of revenue it is expected that the expenses of the bureau will be largely defrayed. The cost of operation under the initial system of organization wil be about $27,000 per annum.

### AMERICAN PHILANTHROPY.

Elsewhere on this page we reprint from the New York Times an article in which the magnificent total of philanthropic gifts for last year are given, and compared with the figures of similar gifts for the seven previous years. Over 47 millions for 19000 is a remarkable showing, though it falls far below the 68 millions of the previous year.

It is to be remembered that this list does not include the ordinary contributions to churches for religious, educational or benevolent purposes, nor appropriations by cities or states to public or other institutions, nor Congressional grants. The tendency of men who have made great fortunes to bestow money in large sums for the enduring benefit of the people, has become one of the remarkable features of recent years in the United States. This tendency is not shown abroad—not even in England. America leads the world in that form of philanthropy which seeks to benefit the entire people by placing the means of information and self-help within their reach.

These millions of dollars might have been bestowed upon needy and deserving individuals, and been consumed in their maintenance, without resulting in any permanent good to the public, for the poor we have always with us. This is a higher form of generosity, for it benefits humanity in the best possible way—by giving them the opportunity to help themselves.

### ANENT THE FILIPINOS.

Is there a relation between skill in civilized warfare and the power of self-government? The proposition is novel, yet there is enough of truth in it to make it worth considering in the case of the Filipinos. If one scans carefully the modern history of the world, the fact is plain that the men who are the best fighters in war are the men who make the best citizens, especially under forms of government where the people hold the real power—whether it be a republic, or a virtual republic under the form of a limited monarchy.

The Filipino is a failure as a soldier. He has always been beaten at his own ventures. The insurgents seldom tried conclusions in the open field, and in every case they fled speedily. Their favorite form of warfare was either defensive, or a surprise; and in both the Americans routed them with ease. Will the experiment of civil government show any real capability for managing their own affairs? Grandiloquent proclamations and edicts are not necessarily an evidence of talent and faculty in civil government. The problem is an interesting one.

It is remarkable the number of persons who think H. Clay Evans will make an excellent representative of the United States in some foreign country.

### FOLLY OF THE CUBANS.

The delegates to the Cuban constitutional convention seem to be unable to understand that the President of the United States is not practically an autocrat. For several weeks they have been waiting in Havana before acting on the demands made in the Platt amendment to the army bill, assuming that an attitude of opposition to a portion of them would lead to their modification by the United States.

Apparently they are unable to understand that a law enacted by Congress is a mandate of the people to the President and executive departments of the government, which must be obeyed. The President has no more power to change the terms of a law of Congress than any private citizen. The Platt amendment stands until Congress repeals or modifies it.

Tired of waiting, the Cuban convention adopted a resolution declaring it opposed to the Platt amendment, by a vote of 18 to 10. Evidently the idea of the majority is that this will bring the President to time and secure a modification of the terms. In this they are entirely mistaken. It simply will prolong the American occupation of the island. The Platt amendment authorizes the President to withdraw the present American government of the island, and turn it over to the Cuban officials who shall be duly elected, when certain conditions have been complied with. The Cuban convention refuses to comply. The President, therefore, cannot withdraw American control, nor relinquish the insular government to the Cubans.

This attitude of the convention is much to be regretted. It is due, at least in part, to the opposition political element in the United States, which has encouraged the ignorant, and therefore radical, element among the Cubans to hold out against acceptance, and which has also insisted that the ultimate design of the administration is to annex the islands, whether the Cubans wish it or not. This unpatriotic element in the United States is the pest of our politics, an embarrassment to progress, a menace to our prosperity. It opposes everything that is attempted, belittles American achievement, magnifies difficulties, puts obstacles in the path of its armies, incites our enemies in the Philippines to war against us, and snarls like yellow curs while abler men maintain the national honor and solve the difficult problems of to-day.

All the alleged objections to the Platt amendment are merely haggling over a few words. They object to agreeing formally that the United States may intervene if the Cuban republic is threatened or bulldozed by a foreign nation, or if domestic violence breaks out in the island; yet every thinking man knows that, even without any such provision, the United States would intervene in any such case for the protection of ourselves, to restore peace and order, or to prevent a violation of the Monroe doctrine.

We spent too much blood and treasure in 1898 to free Cuba from Spanish tyranny to abandon her to her fate, with the probability that we should have to do the work all over again. With a Cuban acknowledgment of our right to intervene, notice is served on the world that Uncle Sam will stand no oppression or trickery toward Cuba. And until such acknowledgement is made, the American army will continue to govern Cuba—wisely and well, as it has done for more than two years.

### GENERAL TURCHIN.

General John B. Turchin, a famous Union leader in the civil war, has become insane and has been committed to an asylum. Gen. Turchin was a Russian from the Don province. After distinguished military service at home, he came to the United States in 1856. The Russian form of his name was Ivan Vasilievitch Tuchininoff, but when he became an American citizen he translated and abridged his name into John Basil Turchin. His service in the war was most creditable, and he was always a thorough American in thought and feeling. He aided many Russian emigrants, but he never called himself a "Russo-American," nor did he cultivate race feeling in politics.

Emperor William of Germany administered a fitting rebuke to one "hyphenated American" not long ago. A German-born American in Berlin endeavored to obtain an audience, pleading that he was a "German-American" member of an American public body. In refusing his request, the kaiser said that Germans born here, but naturalized in America, became Americans. "Ich kenne Amerikaner, Ich kenne Deutsche, aber Deutsch-Amerikaner kenne Ich nicht." ("I know Americans, I know Germans, but German-Americans I do not know.") General Turchin was not that kind of an American.

### CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The sum total of the indemnities demanded of China by the various nations is deemed entirely too great by the United States government. It amounts to a half-billion dollars—and of this the claim of this government is but $25,000,000. It is the Washington view that the total should not exceed $200,000,000. It is probable an effort will be made to have all the powers cut their demands in half, we doing the same, of course.

The President, some months ago, declared his belief that the opening of the Chinese empire to the trade of all nations upon equal terms should be included in the terms of settlement, and this should be considered as part of the indemnity. Probably this view will now be urged upon the other powers. It is better for China that a speedy settlement be reached and the allies evacuate the country, in order that the government there may be able to undertake the putting down of the rebellion in the province of Shen Si. Otherwise, there is grave fear the rebellion may spread, and the country be plunged into anarchy.

The commissary frauds in the Philippines turn out to be the stealing of flour and other army supplies by three commissary sergeants and two others, who all divided the spoils. The investigation is going on, and the guilty ones are in a fair way to have proper punishment meted out to them. The developments are very disappointing to the Democratic press and anti-expansionists, who can not get rid of the idea that every American official in the islands is a thief and a boodler. They must be utterly venal themselves, or they would not adopt the criminal's well known theory that all other men are thieves.

## HAVE YOU A FARM TO SELL, TO BUY, OR TO EXCHANGE?

The Blade is constantly asked about farming and timber lands in this or that locality. We cannot answer such questions, because we have not accurate information, as a rule; nor can we print such requests free, as they are really advertising and should be paid for.

There is a larger movement of emigrants westward this spring than for many years. We are fairly deluged with questions about where to buy farms in the West and South.

We have therefore determined to open a special column for those who wish to sell farms, to buy farms, or to exchange farms, at a reduced rate. No advertisement will be accepted from any one but a subscriber to the Weekly Blade. We will not admit into this column any advertisement from land agents, etc. It will be called the "Land Column," and we will print three lines for one dollar for each insertion, cash with the order. This is one-third our regular advertising rate. Here are three sample advertisements, with fictitious names and addresses, so that you can see how many words to put in your advertisement:

FARM FOR SALE—160 acres, part black bottom, part hill, latter timbered; good house and barn, etc. Chas. Miller, Lancaster, Ohio.

WANTED—Farm or timber land in Arkansas or Georgia; must have house and running water. Thos. H. Walton, Belle Center, Ohio.

EXCHANGE OR SALE—Quarter section in Cass Co., Neb. Sod house, 40 broken. W. J. Scrooge, Route 1, Alpena, Neb.

These are merely models. Put all you wish into three lines, of 7 words each—21 words in all. Count numbers and initials each as one word. Thus, the first advertisement contains 21 words; the second, 20; and the third, 21.

Write name and address very plainly, please!

Do not exceed 22 words. Remember, the dollar must come with the order. You can have it inserted more than once, if you wish, at the same rate—two weeks for $2, three weeks for $3, and so on. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

### THIRTY-SIX YEARS AGO.

Toledo Daily Blade, April 15.

Thirty-six years ago was a dismal day here in Toledo, as well as all over the northern half of the country. Early that morning Abraham Lincoln died, stricken down the night before by the hand of a cowardly assassin. He died in the fulness of his fame, but at a moment when the nation, just triumphant over the armed rebellion of the South, felt that it needed sorely the strong arm and guiding mind which had piloted the ship of state through the four years of devastating war, to meet the new questions which the consequences of the war had brought up for solution.

But how changed the scene since that day of mourning in 1865! The nation struggled through the era of reconstruction and entered upon a new growth, industrially and politically. Since the civil war it has doubled in population and quadrupled in wealth. Its industrial development has been so marvelous that to-day we stand at the head of the world's manufacturers, and are rapidly becoming the world's financier.

The alienation and intense sectional feeling of the defeated and embittered South has passed away. The Spanish war restored the era of good feeling, for the sons of the men who wore the blue and of those who wore the gray rallied shoulder to shoulder to maintain the honor of their common flag, and to bring freedom to oppressed Cuba. That war marked the opening of a new era, as did the end of the civil war. The nation will go onward and upward, expanding and prospering, and proving to the world that a government of the people by the people for the people is the best possible for nations as well as individuals.

### THE LOGAN STATUE.

The President paid a high but just tribute to John A. Logan, in his speech at the unveiling of the magnificent equestrian statue of the famous Illinoisan, when he described him as the ideal vounteer soldier, an example of exalted patriotism, as well as of the highest type of American citizenship. The President's address was one of his happiest efforts.

Especially pertinent was his remark that some names instantly suggest a sentiment, and Logan's stands for exalted patriotism. This was an allusion to the fact that Logan was a Democrat when the civil war began, but he unhesitatingly ranged himself on the side of the Union. When the unity of the republic was assailed, he knew no partisanship. He dedicated his life and his career to the party of Lincoln, because it stood for the preservation and perpetuity of the Union.

Logan was a man of the type of Roosevelt. The phrase "strenuous life," had not been invented in Logan's time, but it exactly expresses his mood. Whatever he had to do he did with all the energy of a bold spirit and a magnificent physical frame. He was never a laggard. He came out of the civil war with the highest military honors achieved in the volunteer service, and he won scarcely less high honors in civil life than those earned upon the field.

It is a matter of surprise that the city of Washington has not hitherto had a statute of General Logan, when one considers the number of military men of lesser merit who have been so honored in the past. It was erected by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Logan's old comrades in the war for the Union. It is discribed as being excellent as a work of art—a matter of congratulation, when one considers the astonishing proposition of eyesores among the public statues of the United States.

The three gold bars stolen from the treasure-room of the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse have been found, secreted on the vessel. The theft is a mystery which may or may not be explained later. It seems it was easier to steal them than to land them. As each bar weighed almost forty pounds, it is plain that their removal from the vessel without detection, after the theft was discovered, was too much for the ingenuity of the depredators.

More than $47,000,000 was given for public purposes during the past year in the United States. All men with money are not misers. Russell Sage's gifts are not included in this sum.

### TRUSTS IN NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey is the "home of trusts," but the Jerseymen do not heed the sneers of the citizens of other states. They support their extremely liberal corporation law most zealously, and would bitterly oppose any attempt to repeal it. It is not a question of politics with them; it is a matter of business—of exemption from taxation.

Last year the revenue of New Jersey from the filing of incorporation certificates was about $400,000. This was but a small part of her revenue from corporations, however. She imposes an annual franchise tax on corporations doing business in the state. The revenue from "miscellaneous corporations" last year was $1,492,719, and from canal, railroad and other corporations not classed as "miscellaneous" nearly a million more. All the expenses of the state last year were paid out of this source of income, and there was more than a million dollars surplus in the state treasury on January 1 last.

No citizen of New Jersey, no matter how wealthy he may be, has to pay a cent of taxes for state purposes. The estimated revenue of the state from corporations during the current year is estimated at $3,015,000. The total expenses of the state are less than three millions per year. Hence it is folly to expect her people to support any proposition to repeal the present corporation laws, for that would mean that they would have to go down into their own pockets and pay the millions to support the state government which the corporations now willingly pay.

If anything tangible is to be done in the United States with regard to trusts, it must be by an amendment to the constitution of the United States, extending the powers of Congress so as to cover the trusts. A resolution for such an amendment was introduced in the Fifty-sixth Congress at its first session, it will be remembered; but the Democrats arrayed themselves solidly against it. Yet the newspapers of that party keep commiserating the people as being "trust-ridden," and "slaves." Even Bryan himself dodged the question when he was asked to indicate what form of law could be devised by Congress to control or suppress trusts, under the limitations on its power as the constitution now stands. Can any other Democrat answer it satisfactorily?

### THE REBELLION IN SHEN SI.

The rebellion of the army in the province of Shen Si under General Tung Fu Sian is simply an effort of the gentleman with the trisyllabic name to avoid the sentence passed upon him at the demand of the powers. He is perhaps the most capable of the anti-foreign military leaders who participated in the Boxer outbreak. He was one of the moving spirits in the massacres—perhaps the most formidable with the exception of Prince Tuan.

The ministers first demanded that he should be put to death. This was changed to a demand for his degradation, solely because of the belief that he could not be executed on account of the strength of his following. But the event has shown that he feels so certain of his strength that he resists the execution of the modified sentence. He has inaugurated a rebellion to show the Chinese government that he is stronger than itself.

There is no doubt that he has the backing and encouragement of Prince Tuan, and that he has the secret sympathy of the empress dowager. The gravity of the situation can hardly be underestimated, if the event proves that the anti-foreign element among the Chinese shall support Tung Fu Sian. He will, if he has sufficient force, attempt to capture the court, and become the arbiter of China's destiny. Then the powers will have him to deal with, and possibly a serious war will result. It, on the other hand, he finds no support except from the troops under his immediate command, his outbreak can be controlled without much trouble.

The United States government is wise in filling all possible offices under the new civil government in the Philippines with natives. If Filipinos can be found of proper capacity, all positions save a few at the top should be given them, and this is the plan which is adopted. We have promised them as great a degree of self-government as can be given with safety to American supremacy, and that promise will be carried out.

### MULES NOT CONTRABAND.

The attempt to obtain an injunction at New Orleans against the shipment of horses and mules from the United States to South Africa will be utterly ineffective, for there are decisions of the courts on record which cover the case fully. The neutrality laws of the United States forbid "armed expeditions" against any country with which we are at peace. The shipment of horses and mules can not be made an "armed expedition," by any hocus-pocus or confusion of terms.

The United States Supreme court has rendered a decision which covers the present case completely. It held that "it is no offense against the laws of the United States to transport arms, ammunition, and munitions of war from this country to any foreign country, whether they are to be used in war or not; that in such case the shipper and transporter of the arms, ammunitions and munitions of war only run the risk of the capture and seizure of such arms and contraband of war by the foreign power against whom they are intended to be used."

The right of citizens of the United States to sell provisions, arms, ammunition, wagons, horses, mules, etc., to whoever wishes to buy, should be carefully maintained. Our neutrality laws are similar to those of all other civilized nations, and are based on the just principle that a war between two nations should not be allowed to injure the trade of neutral nations. In our civil war, England, Belgium and France sold war material to the Confederates constantly. If it was captured en route by American cruisers, the owners had no remedy; but it was never held a violation of neutrality.

All Prussian-born American citizens who owe army service to the fatherland will do well to give up any idea of revisiting it. The Prussian minister of the interior has revived the decree of 1885, which is as follows: "All American citizens of German birth who return to Prussia in the military service age, after having avoided army service here, will not be allowed under any conditions to reside in Prussia permanently." Better forego all thought of a visit so long as that decree is in force.

Probably one of the best proofs of the folly of the groundhog superstition in connection with February 2 is the finding of one of these animals taking his winter nap, by some workmen at Franklin, Pa., a few days ago. He was rolled into a ball and appeared frozen solid. Placed in a warm room, he did not waken until the end of 24 hours. If he is an index to the habits of the animal, no one ever saw a ground hog on Candlemas Day.

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

**The Goebel Case.**

Interest in the Goebel shooting case at Frankfort, Kentucky, is revived by the trial of Captain Ripley at Frankfort for complicity in the crime. On the witness stand, ex-Governor Bradley, Republican, testified to a conversation held with the defendant, which, if true, appears to involve ex-Governor Taylor, also a Republican, in the conspiracy. When the investigation into the Goebel case began, he removed from the state, and no amount of pleading was sufficient to make him recross the Ohio river.

Now ex-Governor Bradley, a member of Mr. Taylor's own political party—and that means something in this Kentucky case, in which political considerations have had such an influence—declares that Captain Ripley, who is on trial for complicity in the affair, told him of a conversation that he, Ripley, had with Taylor at the time the election contest was pending in the state court. Ripley, it appears, said that on the day before the shooting occurred, he went to Taylor's office and asked when he should bring to Frankfort the mountaineers who were to come in citizen's clothes and be on hand to protect the state officials when the expected storm broke. "My God!" Taylor is charged with saying, "I thought you brought them. Bring them at once. Goebel has not another day to live." This is a most serious accusation and if it can be substantiated Mr. Taylor will be wanted more than ever at Frankfort.

**The Manchurian Question.**

The Manchurian situation is this: Russia, having robbed China of Manchuria, in plain violation of her pledges to the other powers of the concert and, more especially, to the United States, asked China to ratify the robbery. If China had complied Russia would have been in a position to claim that she held Manchuria by virtue of a legal title and, further, that she would have returned Manchuria to China if China had not agreed to let her keep Manchuria. But China, having refused to execute the proposed agreement, Russia is content to hold Manchuria by a "shot gun title," is so holding it and will continue so to hold it. Japan is, of course, entirely right in declaring that the abandonment by Russia of the Manchurian agreement is not a settlement of the Manchurian question. Every other nation knows this quite as well as Japan does. But the other nations are so situated that it would be injudicious on their part to say so.

**Heralds of Prosperity.**

The glowing reports of prosperity that have come from every part of the country the past three years seem likely to be duplicated during 1901. At least the advance agents have already made their appearance, and are piping from every hill their stories of riches present and to come. The most roseate statements are being circulated as to the great demand in the iron and steel trade, and now there are predictions of abundant harvests. Farmers have done so well since 1896 that the area under cultivation is being greatly enlarged, and, in addition, production bids fair to be vastly increased by the use of the latest and most approved labor saving implements and unprecedented quantities of fertilizers. As an evidence of the abundant crops may be quoted a telegram from Wichita, Kan., saying that a director of the Southwestern Kansas and Oklahoma Implement Dealers' Association was preparing to ask the Western Passenger Association for a special rate for 10,000 harvest hands that will be needed in the wheat belt in June. The estimate of the numbers needed has been made from a canvass of farms by school districts. The belief is that the crop in this famous wheat belt will be 25 per cent larger than last year, when it was phenomenal.

**A Step in Advance.**

The bill doing away with the "common law" marriage that has existed in New York since 1809 has passed both branches of the legislature. It does not in any way affect relations existing prior to January, 1902, but after that date a writing must be produced in order to establish the contract of marriage in New York. The promoter of the bill declares that blackmail will be done away with, in consequence of its passage; women will be secure in their marriage relations, and property rights will be duly protected. It is understood that the governor will sign it.

**The First Coaling Station.**

At Pichalinqui, a little seaport town in Lower California, there has just been established a coaling station for Uncle Sam's warships. The completion of the work is worthy of notice in itself, but it is given added interest by the fact that this is the first coaling station of the United States to be established on foreign soil. The Mexican government lately made the grant under which the station was established. It was an effective way of showing the friendship of the Mexican for his big northern neighbor.

It is a good thing that Uncle Sam has established a coaling station in Lower California. It is to be hoped that in the near future he will have a quantity of the same class of assets scattered all over the world. The United States is not looking for war. In fact, it is a pretty safe thing to say that it will go to any reasonable lengths to avoid an unnecessary struggle. Our increasing trade, however, has brought with it increasing responsibilities. In the future Uncle Sam will be forced to take a determined stand where he formerly was so unconcerned as to be enabled to let events take their own course. At such times coaling stations will be found not at all a useless asset. Let the good work, by all means, go on.

**That Porto Rican Kick.**

All the official information goes to show that the commission of alleged Porto Ricans, who came here to protest against the Hollander tax law passed by the local legislature, represents the landowners who are endeavoring to shirk taxation and perpetuate the old Spanish idea of making the lower classes pay all the taxes. It appears that the planters are opposing the Hollander law, because it requires payment of taxes on land. This will make it unprofitable to hold large tracts of unoccupied land. The planters wish to hold their plantations out of the market until times improve, when they hope to sell under the stimulus of the boom American occupation is expected to bring sooner or later.

The land aristocracy can not understand the American idea of taxing land, and hence the protests which have been made to the President. McKinley has been fully informed of the situation and has practically decided that the Hollander tax law shall not be interfered with. There will be, however, an extension of time before imposing a penalty. This law allows only six months for redemption. This will be considerably extended, owing to the fact that the taxation of estates is such a novelty the owners will have to have time to adjust themselves to new conditions.

The Albright art gallery, at the Buffalo Pan-American exposition, will cost more than $400,000. It is to be a permanent building of white marble. After serving the purpose of an art gallery for the exposition it will become the permanent home of the public art treasures of Buffalo. It is the gift of Mr. J. J. Albright, a citizen of Buffalo.

**Monument to Perry.**

It was President Filmore who, in 1852, sent Commodore Matthew C. Perry with a squadron on a friendly mission to Japan, and it proved to be one of the most notable and successful features of his administration. The result was the opening of Japanese ports, and the first treaty of commerce and friendly intercourse with a foreign nation. This was the beginning of modern Japan, which, in less than half a century, has come to be one of the most progressive and highly civilized nations of the world. Acording to a late report from our consul general at Yokohama, the movement to pay a fitting tribue to Perry, and the United States, is very popular in that city. The proposition is to erect a suitable monument to Perry at Kurihama, where he first landed, as a tribute of gratitude to the nation he represented. A site has already been selected, and the first steps towards its erection may be taken on the coming 4th of July.

**Peace in South Africa.**

There is every reason to credit the report that General Botha, the commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, has renewed overtures for peace. It is possible, of course, that the rumor may be in error, but we only credit the Boer general with ordinary good judgment in believing that he is anxious to terminate the hostilities in South Africa. General Botha would, very likely, have accepted the terms of peace offered by Lord Kitchener in the recent negotiations had Gneral DeWet consented to them. His final letter to Lord Kitchener intimated that the negotiations were terminated, not because of any unwillingness on his part to accept the terms of peace offered, but for the reason that other leaders whose opinion he felt in duty bound to respect were adverse.

If it is true that General Botha no longer regards General DeWet as mentally responsible, there is little doubt that a renewal of peace negotiations would result in a termination of hostilities. There has been no confirmation from Boer sources of the report that General DeWet is insane, but the report has been generally credited. The story that the hardships which he has endured and the mental strain which he has undergone in his remarkable game of hide-and-seek have unbalanced his mind is very plausible.

**The Insular Cases.**

The Supreme court is taking ample time in deciding upon the constitutionality of the Porto Rican tariff. The point involved is undoubtedly the most important that Congress has given to the court for years, but as month after month rolls by without a decision and the insular tariff is maintained in operation, the feeling is pardonable that so far as the judicial branch of the government is concerned, it seems of little contemporaneous moment whether the legislative and executive branches keep within the Constitution or not. The issue is not one for justices to grapple with hap-hazard, but there is a limit of time beyond which the country should not be expected to be left in doubt about such a momentous question.

**China's Indemnity.**

The American Commissioner at Pekin has proposed that the Powers jointly demand $250,000,000 from China as indemnity and apportion it themselves in the ratio of their claims. The proposal meets with objection on the ground that it is inadequate. It is claimed that China is able to pay $600,000,000 without injuring her resources. The British Foreign Office prefers increased trading privileges to a money indemnity from China, and this is the view of the American government.

## Billion Dollar Drink Bill.

New York Sun.

"The American Grocer estimates the total expenditure of the people of the United States for beverages of all sorts in the year 1900 at $1,228,674,325, of which over a billion dollars was expended for alcoholic beverages. The estimated consumption was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liquors | $1,020,563,757 |
| Coffee | 120,795,450 |
| Tea | 37,312,908 |
| Cocoa | 6,000,000 |
| Total | $1,228,674,325 |

In volume consumed coffee led beer:

| | Gallons. |
|---|---|
| Coffee | 1,257,985,280 |
| Beer | 1,221,500,190 |
| Tea | 416,816,886 |
| Spirits and wine | 112,675,574 |

The theory of the American Grocer is that in prosperous times the consumption of alcoholic liquor increases. Yet this generalization does not seem to be sustained beyond dispute by the subjoined figures of per capita consumption in the United States, as reported by the bureau of statistics at Washington:

| | Spirits. Gallons. | Wine. Gallons. | Beer Gallons. | Total Gallons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 | 1.43 | .45 | 15.31 | 17.19 |
| 1892 | 1.51 | .44 | 15.17 | 17.12 |
| 1893 | 1.52 | .48 | 16.20 | 18.20 |
| 1894 | 1.34 | .31 | 15.32 | 16.97 |
| 1895 | 1.13 | .28 | 15.13 | 16.54 |
| 1896 | 1.01 | .28 | 15.33 | 16.66 |
| 1897 | 1.02 | .53 | 14.84 | 16.50 |
| 1898 | 1.12 | .28 | 15.96 | 17.36 |
| 1899 | 1.17 | .35 | 15.38 | 16.80 |
| 1900 | 1.27 | .40 | 16.01 | 17.68 |

It will be observed that the high-water mark of individual thirst for alcohol was reached, not in a season of national prosperity and buoyant hopefulness, but in 1893, the year of President Cleveland's second inauguration; that is to say, in the first of the "four years more of Grover."

In that memorable year the average American citizen took in eighteen and one-fifth gallons of alcoholic stimulant, and then stood up and faced the hard times.

## Current Events.

Former Governor Bradley testifies in Goebel case that former Governor Taylor said the day before William Goebel was assassinated: "Goebel will not live twenty-four hours."

By refusing to accept price set by Secretary Gage in his redemption offers holders of national bonds not only reveal unparalleled public confidence but strikingly prove the country's wealth.

Senator Bacon proposes congressional expedition to Philippines and Secretary of war will give passage on army transports to those who wish to go.

Removal of remains of Abraham Lincoln will be delayed two or three weeks because receptacle in new monument at Springfield is incomplete.

Cabinet instructs Attorney General Knox to investigate New Orleans mule suit, it being held that injunction suit brought by private individual in such a case violates the government's inherent rights.

Renewal of efforts to secure requisition for former Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, is expected at Indianapolis because of strong testimony given for the state in Goebel case at Frankfort by W. O. Bradley and Judge Yost.

Gold in paying quantities has been discovered along the Kaskaskia river near Pana, Ill. Assays show from $4 to $12 a ton.

"Rajah," the man eating tiger of the Indianapolis zoo, attacks owner and mutilates him so that he may die.

Baldwin-Zeigler north pole expedition, with 40 men provisioned for over two years, sails for Hamburg, whence it will go to Norway and Franz Josef Land.

Sharp advance in money rates have checked the flow of gold to Europe and induced caution in speculation.

Admiral Schley will return at once from the South Atlantic squadron.

Porto Rican legislature unlikely to heed request to abrogate land tax law, because those making protest are trying to make lower classes pay all taxes.

Secretary Wilson planning to train experts in soil and forestry from an agricultural standpoint.

United States senators are divided over canal treaty with Britain and action may be delayed. England expected to demand concessions in Alaska.

Report to Merchants' club of investigation by committee of city's books shows that bad accounting costs Chicago $18,500 a year.

General Daniel Butterfield, who was stricken with paralysis on Friday, is clear in mind but physically helpless.

Believed the British government will rescind its order barring American meats from army contracts.

Descendants of Andrew House met at Kokomo, Ind., and learned his Maryland estate of $30,000,000 is a myth.

Balance of trade in favor of the United States will reach over $500,000,000 this year if present business is kept up.

St. Patrick's church at Toledo dedicated by Archbishop Ireland, on Sunday.

Negro appointed postmaster at Raymond, Miss. Whites will send protest to Washington.

Kansas farmers formed organization to fight corporation which would corner grain.

Transport Solace sails to-day from Vallejo, Cal., for Guam with cargo of provisions.

PHILIPPINES.

Insurgent officers and $40,000 of the Filipino war fund captured by American troops.

Former insurgent General Delgado appointed civil governor of Iloilo and Lieutenant Thompson treasurer.

Accounts of the Philippine postal service reported in an unsatisfactory condition by special auditor who has been investigating. No indications of fraud.

Aguinaldo's manifesto will acknowledge incapacity of his people to govern themselves and advises insurgents to make peace.

Filipino insurgents, Agoncillo asserts in Paris, have selected General Sandico, now a prisoner, to succeed Aguinaldo as leader.

Court-martial to try men implicated in alleged commissary thefts at Manila begins to-day.

Transport Thomas, with 1,644 men of the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fifth regiments of volunteers, reached San Francisco from Manila on Saturday.

Filipino convicted of guerrilla methods and sentenced to death was freed by General Lloyd Wheaton.

Soldiers charged with theft on trial by court-martial at Manila.

Case of Ann Arbor student admitted to be bubonic plague; patient will recover and no spread of disease is expected.

English owners of Luzon railway presented claim for $2,200,000 damage done to the line during Filipino war.

FOREIGN.

General William Booth, founder of Salvation Army, celebrates seventy-second anniversary of birth.

Relations between France and the pope are strained because of the associations bill, and the concordat may be suspended.

Official reports show that bubonic plague is spreading to many countries. Japan is paying for the wholesale destruction of rats, which are known to carry the disease.

In connection with the rumor that General Botha is in communication with General Kitchener, it is stated that King Edward is tired of the war and has ordered that peace negotiations be reopened.

Parisian press regards rapprochement with Italy as accomplished fact, and even his opponents praise President Loubet.

Paris paper explained Franco-Italian demonstration: Pontiff spent end to period of tension between the two countries.

It is asserted in Paris that China and Japan have signed secret treaty dealing with Manchuria.

It is said British government has decided to stop sending re-enforcements to South Africa.

Norwegian minister of defense precipitates cabinet crisis by clashing with Oscar on frontier fortifications.

Paris definitely announces M. Delcasse, foreign minister, will go to St. Petersburg, probably early next month to hold important conferences with the czar and Count Lamsdorff.

British war office announces its decision to use only home-fed beef for the army, applies only to the refrigerated article, and Chicagoans will lose but little.

Committee of ministers at Peking agrees China can pay indemnity of at least $300,000,000 in gold, and probably more, without injuring her resources.

Ibu Rashid recovers kingdom of Nejd, Central Arabia, by defeating Mabarook, Sheik of Kerveyt, in battle, in which 3,000 are reported killed.

Chief of Staff Surgeon Schimmel convicted at Berlin of freeing youth from military service for a consideration. Dr. Schultz of Cologne arrested on similar charge.

Congress of Santo Domingo decreed that all produce of country shall be free of export duty of May 1. Import duties may be reduced.

Colombian Minister to Great Britain denied he had approached the government on subject of Panama Canal.

Japan issues an ultimatum to China regarding Manchuria, which is a plain challenge to Russia to get out of the disputed territory or fight.

General Keng, Chinese minister in Paris, says his country has been profited by the Japanese war and the recent invasion, as she will now organize her armies on modern lines.

Lectures are to be resumed in Russian schools, closed because of recent riots. Courses will be extended into the summer in order that students may make up lost time.

Edict to stamp out Mafia society in Sicily followed the wholesale murder of supposed traitors.

New France-Italian entente looked upon as purely political.

Robbers preying unmolested on tourists in the Riviera.

Ten thousand native Christians starving in Shansi Province, China.

British steamship in Straits of Magellan feared by naked savages seeking food and clothing.

Japan will ask countries of the world to unite in a war of extermination against rats to prevent spread of disease.

Former President Steyn of Orange Free State advised Boers to surrender.

British troops gave tournament of sports on grounds of the Temple of Heaven at Peking.

German Crown Prince visited Vienna and was warmly welcomed by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Japan insisted on return of Chinese Emperor to Pekin without further delay. Also demanded that Chinese army be sent to Manchuria to preserve order.

J. Pierpont Morgan's visit to Europe said to be for the purpose of securing European capitalists on the establishment of a new Mexican financial policy.

## GREAT GIFTS LAST YEAR

### The Year's Total, $47,500,000 — Helps to Knowledge and Culture.

**New York Times.**

For the fifth year The New York Times presents to-day data concerning public gifts and bequests which were bestowed or became operative in the United States in the last year of the century. As on former occasions, we are indebted to Mr. Roesiter Johnson, editor of Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia, for this material. According to the scheme followed by Mr. Johnson, the forthcoming number of the cyclopedia will contain an exhaustive list of gifts and bequests, each amounting to $5,000 or over (where the value of the donation is unknown it is so indicated.) This list excludes the ordinary denominational contributions for educational, benevolent, and religious purposes, or state and municipal appropriations to public and sectarian institutions, and the grants of congress for various measures of relief. For obvious reasons the multitudinous contributions to the India Famine Fund, which amounted to more than $2250,000, and to the Galveston flood sufferers, $1,-253,710, have been omitted in detail, but the fact is emphasized that even omitting these gifts and reckoned within the limitations designated the number of gifts and bequests shows a large increase over that of 1899, although the total, $47,500,000, is over $15,000,000 less than the total for the preceding year. Here is a table showing the amounts contributed during the last eight years, calculated according to the above-noted restrictions:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1893 | $29,000,000 |
| 1894 | 32,000,000 |
| 1895 | 32,500,000 |
| 1896 | 27,000,000 |
| 1897 | 43,500,000 |
| 1898 | 28,000,000 |
| 1899 | 62,750,000 |
| 1900 | 47,500,000 |
| Total | $314,250,000 |

In regard to the magnificent total contributed in 1899 Mr. Johnson wrote that it "is without doubt the largest amount ever devoted to philantropic purposes, as individual offerings, in any country in one year." But without attempting to account for the falling off in the total of 1900, it may be deemed even more significant that the contributions were more numerous than in 1899, while it is furthermore worthy of comment that the gifts to education and culture have in a large measure signalized this augmentation in the number of donors.

The remarks on this subject made by Mr. Frederic Harrison the other evening at The Authors' club are pertinent at this time, for their direct inspiration was the recent offer of Mr. Carnegie to provide buildings for sixty-five free libraries in Greater New York at an estimated expenditure of $5,200,000. Mr. Harrison said:

"One thing that has particularly struck me in this country has been the spirit of philanthropy which is everywhere displayed by your wealthy citizens. A remarkable instance of such munificence has been made known within the last few days. These great gifts to libraries, schools, and colleges have surprised me. We have nothing like it in England. Why we have it not would take too long to tell. Our social system is different from yours. There the heir of a wealthy house has to provide the means through which his son, or it may be his grandson, may take his place in Parliament, or may become the head of a noble line. Apparently an American college has only to ask and means are given it. Nobody in England ever

# Pure Whiskey

**Direct from Distiller to Consumer**

**$3.20** FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid.

Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.

FOR thirty-three years we have distilled the best whiskey made and sold it direct to consumers.

We have thousands of customers in every state and want more; we therefore make the following

**Proposition:**

We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

REFERENCES:—Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, or any of the Express Companies.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

**THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.**

226-232 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.

305-307 S. Seventh St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Col., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—ED.


## Publishers' Column

### A LIBERAL PICTURE OFFER, TEN FULL TONE PHOTOTYPES

**Postpaid to Any Address for 60 Cents.**

Think of it! Ten beautiful pictures, selected subjects, in two colors, black and brown, mounted on heavy, dark gray cardboard, 13x14 inches. They are all the rage now for wall adornment, and we have sold thousands of sets to our city subscribers. We are going to give our out-of-town subscribers the same opportunity to obtain a set of these pretty pictures, as those in Toledo. If you want to make your room tasty and attractive, then you must get a set of these pictures. As they are mounted on stiff cardboard, it is not necessary to frame them. A small tack will hold them in place. Order at once, as our supply is limited, and this offer will not continue long.

These pictures cannot be purchased at any store for less than 10c each. Our price, 60 cents for a collection of 10.

Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

### NICKEL SILVER TABLEWARE.

**Looks Like Silver, Wears Like Silver, Sounds Like Silver.**

We now offer to our subscribers (and Blade subscribers only, remember) nickel silver tableware at prices lower than ever before, and much below the regular retail prices. These goods are made of 21 per cent nickel silver, are hand burnished, and for appearance and durable wearing qualities are unequalled. These goods are becoming very popular with all classes of people.

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ doz. Tea Spoons | $ .75 |
| 1 doz. Tea Spoons | 1.20 |
| ½ doz. Dessert Spoons | 1.00 |
| 1 doz. Dessert Spoons | 1.75 |
| ½ doz Table Spoons | 1.30 |
| 1 doz. Table Spoons | 2.25 |
| ½ doz. Dessert Forks | 1.00 |
| 1 doz. Dessert Forks | 1.75 |
| Sugar Spoon | .25 |
| Butter Knife | .30 |

**Blade Watches by Mail.**

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail, on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

**No. 9.**

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

**No. 11.**

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

**No. 17.**

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

**No. 23.**

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

**No. 25.**

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

**No. 27.**

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

**No. 33—For Girls.**

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

**5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.**

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch.....$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium 8/2c link..... 1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches ..... 2.25

**Presidential Cook Book.**

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

## *Cut Paper Patterns.* READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

### Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

**2021—Jacinte Frock.**

Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years. One of the most practical of the new designs is given in the "Jacinte" for girls of eight, ten and twelve. It is equally appropriate for wool or cotton goods, as it is simple enough to launder well. It has a plain circular skirt, with a turned-in plait at the back. The plain waist is full at the belt and fastens

at the back. A circular collar finishes the neck. The sleeve is a two-piece model, with a scalloped cuff. A lining is given for the waist, which may be omitted in cotton goods. The model is of blue and white plain wool, with a blue collar, trimmed with narrow white braid.

**2030—Geelet Bolero.**

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. The "Geelet" is a pretty light bolero without a collar, and with the fashionable pointed vest. The vest is made separate and attached to the bolero near the dart. There is the one-piece back and open, pointed front with one dart. A coat sleeve with a broad flare at the hand is given. The model is of army cloth,

with a vest of white cloth fastened with small gold buttons. Black military braid is used for the decoration. The Sartell skirt is shown with the Geelet bolero.

**2041—Mabel Cloak.**

Sizes for 4 and 6 years. The Mabel cloak is for little girls of four and six. It's a dear little garment with a straight one-piece back and double-breasted front. The short cape has a standing collar and the bell sleeve has three tucks and the Paquin undersleeve. The simple model is of fine cream white cloth, lined with white silk. The cape is trimmed with a fall of deep lace and lined with silk. White silk is used for the undersleeve; the outer sleeve has three half-inch tucks. The cloak fastens invisibly and has five tucks at the hem.

**DO NOt FAIL to give The Numerb of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay**

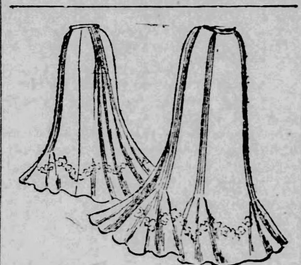
**2026—Watkins Bolero Waist.**

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Watkins bolero waist follows the fancy for the jacket effect. It is a pretty waist, and with those who feel

"half dressed" in a shirt-waist is bound to be a favorite. The body is the regular shirt-waist with a plain back, the front full at the neck. Over the body in front only is a bolero with one dart and a broad collar. A two-piece sleeve with a turn-back flaring cuff is given, the sleeve ending in a narrow puff. There is a fitted lining and a high collar. The model is of fine white Jacquard, with sleeves and bolero of pique. Embroidery is used for the collar and cuffs.

**2006—Vance Skirt.**

Sizes medium and large. The "Vance" skirt is a four-gored pattern, and has two clusters of graduated tucks or plaits at each side, these extend almost to the foot of the skirt, where they are left loose to form a frill. The fullness of the back



is laid in little plaits and caught down about ten inches. The skirt is cut long. It is developed in gray crepe de Chine to match the rest of the waist and is trimmed with the same lace applique in white and pink and gray. This is a charming skirt, and is adapted to many fabrics.

**2020—Fanchon Apron.**

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. A new apron model for older girls of six, eight and ten, is shown in the Fanchon. The pretty full skirt is gathered all around and ties at the back in bows and ends. The full bib is shaped the same front and back, and a graduated ruff forms the bretelles. At the back the bib can be omitted, and the

bretelles run to the belt. This design is worked out in white lawn, trimmed with lawn insertion. Aprons are very much in fashion again, that is, aprons of this dressy cut, and the girl with the daintiest, most artistic assortment of them is the most admired of schoolgirls this season.

### Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds.

### THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

**Household Pests.**

"Keep the house and surroundings clean, dry and well aired if you want to keep out pests," says the Ladies' Home Journal. "Do not keep kitchen garbage, wet cleaning cloths, dishcloths or towels in the house. Burn or otherwise dispose of the garbage; wash and dry all cleaning cloths every day. Keep cereals in tin, stone ware or glass receptacles; wood harbors insects. Fill all the cracks in walls and floors. Wash floors, closets and drawers with carbolic water. If unwelcome visitors appear in any part of the house use a strong solution of carbolic water for injecting into cracks and grooves; five ounces of water to one of carbolic crystals."

**Poor Fellow.**

Hewitt—I don't understand what Gruet can see in the girl he is to marry.

Jewett—Love is blind, you know.

Hewitt—Well, love will have to be deaf and dum, too, if he gets along with her.—Brooklyn Life.

## LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

Read full notice on fourth page of this paper.

FARM FOR SALE—241 acres, 100 in cultivation, dwelling, tenant house, barn, some fruit, in fine locality. W. V. Moorman, Glendeau, Ky.

FOR SALE—240 acres in Dixon county, Nebraska. 135 acres cultivated, balance pasture and hay; fair buildings. W. W. Cooper, Ponca, Neb.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—Quarter section San Luis Valley, Colorado, on Rock Creek. Fifty tons hay. Log cabin. E. Lovejoy, South Haven, Michigan.

## THE G. A. R.

### History of the Order--National Encampment at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., April 10.—Every school child in any Northern city recognizes the quiet uniform of the old soldier of the Grand Army and furthermore knows that the wearers are survivors of the great civil conflict between the North and the South.

It is, however, doubtful that the majority of adults even, in a highly-cultured city such as Cleveland, know for just what the organization, which will hold its thirty-fifth encampment in Cleveland next September, stands. This is in part because the old soldiers, like all brave men, are modest, do the work of their order quietly and refrain from boasting of what they accomplish.

In February, 1864, Major B. F. Stephenson, a surgeon in the Fourteenth Illinois regiment of infantry, and his friend, Chaplain W. J. Rutledge, tent-mates and comrades in Sherman's expedition to Meridian, Miss., began to talk of the advisability of forming, after the close of the war, an organization which should cement the ties of brotherhood formed by Northern soldiers and sailors during the conflict, advance the best welfare of the country for which those who fought had done so much, and educate the people of the United States to a proper appreciation of the debt they owed the men who went to the front.

These and following discussions resulted in the formation by Dr. Stephenson, as department commander of Illinois, of the first post of the Grand Army, at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, following a conference between a number of men interested in the movement at Springfield, Ill., the month before.

The organization, besides its purpose of fostering the brotherly feeling between comrades in the civil war, aims among other things to alleviate the condition of widows and orphans of deceased solders; minister to the needs of poor soldiers, no matter whether poverty results from wounds, ill health, old age, or misfortune; inculcate a full understanding of the service the veterans rendered the county, and obtain a recognition of such service and claim by the American people.

The declaration of principles of the Grand Army explains as to the purpose last referred to, by amendment made as early as 1868, that the association "does not design to make nominations for office or to use its influence as a secret organization for partisan purposes."

The order grew rapidly at first, and in 1868, had reached 240,000 in membership. Dr. Stephenson died in 1871. It was in 1878 that the Grand Army took new life. According to a short history written for the souvenir program at the Chicago national encampment last year by General R. B. Beath, a past commander-in-chief of the order, the Grand Army grew steadily from 31,010 in 1878 to 409,489 in 1889. After 1889 the membership decreased, solely because the veterans were growing older and the death rate becoming heavier. The decrease has been steady. In 1899, also according to the authority of General Beath, the membership was 287,368. This year it is of course a little less than that.

In the Grand Army there is no question of rank. The private and the general are alike welcome to membership, and alike eligible to positions of distinction. The membership embraces all professions, and includes many of the most remarkable and distinguished men of the day.

**CONSUMPTION CURED.**

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

## REFINED PARAFFINE.

### Its Great Variety of Household Uses.

No product of petroleum has a greater variety of household uses than refined paraffine. This is because it excels any other known product in the ideal quality of its service and its economy of price.

As housekeepers become acquainted with its virtues they find that nothing else is as clean, or as pure, or as tasteless, or as odorless. Moreover it is not affected by air, acid or water.

Prominent among the many uses to which it is now applied are, for sealing cans in preserving fruits and jellies, in laundry, by rubbing on irons and mixing with hot starch, for coating wooden vessels, preserving eggs, flowers and autumn leaves, for polishing floors and making wax flowers.

In sealing cans the paraffine wax should be melted and a layer about one-eighth of an inch thick poured over the top of the preserve, allowing it to stand until the paraffine becomes hard when it will form a sealing absolutely airtight. No other covering is necessary. When the preserve is to be used, the paraffine should be loosened, by running a knife around the edge, after which the wax can be easily removed. Jellies and fruits sealed in this manner retain their natural delicious flavors and are effectually protected against mold and insects.

In sealing bottles the cork should be forced into the neck of the bottle in order to form a shallow cup on the top, then fill this cup with melted paraffine allowing it to harden.

In the laundry about one-half a teacup of paraffine shavings put into a boiler of hot water gives a dainty whiteness to the linen and other wash fabrics. It will not injure the most delicate fabrics and by its use the family washing can be done in about one-half the usual time, and it saves the necessity of hard rubbing and scrubbing. Irons can be kept smooth, bright and clean by rubbing them on a piece of paraffine covered with muslin and a luster will be given to the linen by mixing a small piece of paraffine with the starch. Laundry tubs, ice cream freezers, in fact all wooden vessels, when coated with paraffine, will last much longer than ordinarily.—The Household Gazette.

## NOTES FROM OVER THE WATER

A syndicate is being formed in London for the purpose of arranging for the summer of 1903 an exhibition of the industries, arts and sciences of the Chinese empire.

Schools are to be established in London for physically defective children. A scheme formulated by the School Management committee provides for ambulances to convey the children to and from the schools, where a midday meal will be served.

An effort has been made in parliament to induce the chancellor of the exchequer to abolish the half-crown, now that a new coinage is to be issued, because of its close resemblance to the florin.

It is proposed to erect a monument to Pope at Twickenham.

Compressed oxygen and carburetted hydrogen were made use of by burglars lately in breaking open a safe in a London postoffice. It is supposed that they provided themselves with a bottle of oxygen and obtained the other gas from a jet in the building, thus producing a flame intense enough to destroy the lock.—New York Sun.


# Hard Coughs

No matter how hard your cough is or how long you have had it, you want to get rid of it, of course. It is too risky to wait until you have consumption, for sometimes it's impossible to cure this disease, even with

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you are coughing today, don't wait until tomorrow, but get a bottle of our Cherry Pectoral at once and be relieved.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure you give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.


## ANCIENT FORT

### Of the Mound Builders Within the Present Limits of Toledo.

It will probably surprise most of the people of Toledo to be told that there once existed an ancient defensive earthwork on the banks of the Maumee, within the present city limits. The writer was unaware of the fact until a short time ago, when he found a reference to it in a somewhat rare book—the first volume of the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, printed in 1848. This volume is entitled, "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," by E. C. Squier and E. H. Davis. In the chapter devoted to works of defence, is a section on such ancient forts in Northern Ohio, written by Hon. Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, whose archaeological researches were both extensive and accurate. The following is Mr. Whittlesey's account of the Toledo work:

"This work is situated on the right bank of the Maumee river, two miles above Toledo, in Wood county, Ohio." (It is now in Lucas county, and within the city limits. The writer does not know whether Mr. Whittlesey was in error in placing the work in Wood county, or whether the county line has been changed since his account was written. The water of the river is here deep and still, and of the lake level, the bluff is about 35 feet high. Since the work was built, the current has undermined a portion, and parts of the embankment are to be seen on the slips, a, a. The country for miles in all directions is flat and wet, though

PLAN OF THE WORK.
As drawn by Mr. Whittlesey.

heavily timbered, as is the space in and around this enclosure. The walls, measuring from the bottoms of the ditches, are from three to four feet high. They are not of uniform dimensions throughout their extent; and as there is no ditch on the southwest side, while there is a double wall and ditch elsewhere, it is presumable that the work was abandoned before it was finished."

The site of this ancient work is on the East Side, a little above the end of Fassett street bridge, and directly back of the C., H. & D. elevator. There is not a vestige of the old embankments remaining. After the ground was cleared of trees, it was cultivated, and the plow soon reduced the works to an uniform level.

Mr. Whittlesey, in the chapter referred to above, describes eight ancient works, of which the Toledo one is the most westerly, and all in Northern Ohio. Of them he says:

"Nothing can be more plain than that most of the remains in Northern Ohio are military works. There have not yet been found any remnants of the timber in the walls; yet it is very safe to presume that palisades were planted on them, and that wooden posts and gates were erected at the passages left in the embankments and itches.

"All the positions are contiguous to water, and none of them have higher land in their vicinity, from which they differ in any degree be commanded. Of the works bordering on the shore of Lake Erie, through the state of Ohio, there are none but may have been intended for defence; although in some of them the design is not perfectly manifest. They form a line from Conneaut to Toledo, at a distance of from three to five miles from the lake, and all stand upon or near the principal rivers." * * *

"The most natural inference with in respect to the northern cordon of works is, that they formed a well-occupied line, constructed either to protect the advance of a nation landing from the lake and moving southward for conquest; or, a line of resistance for people inhabiting these shores and pressed upon by their southern neighbors. The scarcity of mounds, the absence of pyramids of earth, which are so common on the Ohio, the want of rectangular or any other regular works, at the north—all these differences tend to the conclusion that the northern part of Ohio was occupied by a distinct people."

According to Mr. Whittlesey, this work on the Maumee is the most westerly of the defensive cordon of these ancient forts.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

**A Joke of President Taylor's Day.**

A friend recalls the following, which was printed at the time of the inauguration of President Taylor:

"A little Whig asked a big Whig of higher station

What was meant by inauguration?
The big Whig told the little Whig that
nearly half the nation
Was going to bore the President, and that
was the inauguration."
—Chicago Record.

Morgan-Hill syndicate closed deal for Burlington system, which was needed to complete their trans-continental line.

## "CONSCIENCE FUND."

### Sums of Which Government Was Defrauded. Also Gifts.

Washington, April 10.—The receipt by the secretary of the treasury of an envelope postmarked West Chicago and containing 28 cents in postage stamps, with a two-line note stating that it was enclosed as a contribution due to the "conscience fund" of the government, revives interest in the "conscience fund," as it has been popularly known to the treasury department employes for the last half-century. It originated as early in the history of the United States government as 1811, when some conscience-stricken government clerk mailed a $5 note to the secretary and asked that it be applied to the reduction of the national debt. The amount was turned in with the other revenues, and it was not until 50 years later that another contribution of the kind was received.

In the first year of the war came the second amount, which was ten times the size of the first. The sender declared that the amount was due the government and that he sent it to "ease his conscience." That gave the cue, which has been followed since in calling such contributions "conscience contributions." Since that time many amounts, large and small have been received. The greatest sum ever sent to the government in this way was $14,250, which was sent from London without further explanation than that it was sent because the sender had defrauded the government of the amount.

At least 10 per cent of the money of this kind comes from priests or preachers. Invariably a letter accompanies these, with the statement that they were made as the result of religious convictions which followed a revival or some other similar religious agitation. A majority of the cases in which causes are assigned are smuggling cases. One man who sent $25 a few weeks ago, said that the sum was due the government for some things which he had brought into the country, and for which he would have willingly paid had it not been that he did not wish the customs officials to "paw over" the contents of his trunk.

The treasury department has made it an invariable rule not to inquire into the "conscience" letters, and acknowledges their receipt through the columns of the press. Even where the name is signed to the letters, these are never made public, and the experience of the department has been that when answered, the answers are returned, showing that the names used were fictitious.

The sums which have been sent to the department under the "conscience fund" at this time aggregate over three hundred thousand dollars. All of the records in the matter are kept by the receiver of public moneys, E. B. Daskam. Mr. Daskam said to-day that it had been his observation that three contributions always follow each other closely, an observation akin to the popular belief that three bad fires are always grouped in a short period in every city. The last contribution, as stated, was the 28 cents sent from West Chicago. The day before it came $10 was sent from New York city, and the day preceding that 50 cents was mailed to the department by some one here in the city. The contribution in the city was probably sent by some government employe, as the envelope was neatly addressed with a typewriter and read, "To the Honorable, the Secretary of the Treasury," a form seldom used outside the departments.

One of the most unique contributions came to the government from an Eastern city. The writer sent half of a number of bills whose aggregate value was $8,000. He said that in sending the mutilated bills that as soon as he saw the acknowledgment of their receipt in the public prints he would send the rest of the bills. Correspondents of Eastern papers are told of the matter, and two days after the publication the other half of each bill was received, so that they could be joined together and redeemed.

Officials of the department say that the name "conscience fund" is a misnomer, as there is, as a matter of fact, no such fund. The money as received is turned in with other receipts and is subject to appropriation and is not kept in a separate fund.

Closely akin to this class of remittances to the department is another class which the department officials believe are prompted by cranks. These are people who make outright gifts to the government. During the Spanish-American these were frequent. Almost daily pensioners returned to the treasury department their warrants and asked that they be applied to the defense fund. Several gifts outright of $100,000 were received, and the government has respected the wishes of the donors and never made their names public.

One of the oddest contributions ever made to the government came from Switzerland. The sender explained that he had lived for a number of years in the United States and had been able to amass a fortune which permitted his return to Switzerland. There he had given liberally to his native town, had rewarded some friends and had plenty to live on. He felt so kindly toward the government of the United States that he sent $20,000 as a contribution toward its support.

### THE OLD ALABAMA.

London, April 12.—Stories and memories of the Alabama have been revived here by an advertisement offering a reward for the recovery of a document conveying the thanks of the Confederate states to John Lancaster for rescuing Captain Semmes and part of the crew of the Alabama when the Kearsarge sunk her off Cherbourg.

The Confederate steamer Alabama, Captain Raphael Semmes, was attacked and sunk by the United States corvette Kearsarge, Captain Winslow, near Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864. The British yacht Deerhound picked up 33 persons, including Semmes and 14 of his officers, after which she headed for Southampton. Captain Winslow's officers begged him to throw a shell at the Deerhound, but he refused. John Lancaster was probably the commander of the Deerhound.

### COLORADO AVALANCHE.

Buena Vista, Col., April 13.—A report has reached here that a huge avalanche, sweeping everything before it, came down Italian mountain in Taylor Park, about forty miles west of this place, and that a number of lives were lost. On this mountain several mines have been in operation all winter, employing about 200 men. Owing to the great distance of the mountain from any point of communication with the outside world and the vast amount of snow on the range between here and the mountain, several days may elapse before the facts are learned. About this time last year a snow slide came down this mountain, killing four men.


## READY COOKED FOOD.

**A Great Convenience for Housekeepers.**

Two young ladies in a certain city are employed down town and rent a small flat, where they do light housekeeping. Frequently they are invited out evenings, and the subject of meals is a puzzler.

Of late they have solved the problem by keeping some nice rich milk or cream convenient and a package of dry crisp Grape-Nuts nearby.

In thirty seconds the meal is ready and it is a most fascinating meal, too, for the creamy taste blends with the peculiar delicate sweet of the grape sugar in the Grape-Nuts producing a never-to-be-forgotten flavor. The sustaining power of the food is sufficient to keep one well nourished even when a small amount is used.



# FREE

## KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

**Mailed to all Sufferers from Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, Etc.**

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER METHYSTICUM, from the Gambier River, East Indies. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining from the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Professor Edward S. Fogg, the Evangelist, testifies in the Christian Advocate that the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him in one month of severe Kidney and Bladder disease, of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease, after ten years' suffering. His bladder trouble was so great he had to get up five to two times during the night. Rev. Thos. M. Owen, of West Pawlet, Vt., and others, give similar testimony. Rev. Jas. Wormser, N. Y., Mrs. Maria Wall, Perry, Mich., add testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to woman-hood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that you cured friends will do the same to others. It is a sure specific and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

# FREE TO WEAK MEN

Any man sending their name and address to W. S. Harter, 313 Ash St., Nevada, Mo., will receive absolutely free, full knowledge of how he can cure himself of Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility and its associate diseases, after he had tried all sorts of medicines in a vain effort to be cured.

# FREE TO LADIES TO NOTIFY EASY WAY TO MAKE $15 A WEEK AT HOME AND CANNOT FAIL. Send Stamp. E. M. BRADLEY, Box 1, Bloomfield, Ind.

**LADIES** to do plain work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay you $7 to $15 weekly; experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk T, 34 Monroe st. Chicago

# I Can Sell Your Farm

Residence or Business Property for Cash no matter where located. Send description and selling price and get my successful plan for selling property. W. M. Ostrander, 1505 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

# FREE KIDNEY CURE

Cures every disorder of the Kidneys, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bladder Troubles, and even the hopeless cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes. Prof. Dodgson of this remarkable remedy are now being mailed free to any sufferer writing name and address to the Pennsylvania Herbal Remedy Co., 1102 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Do not delay, but write today. It may save your life.

# Artistic Crayon Portraits for $1

We will make an artistic Crayon Portrait, size 16x20, from any photo or tintype, for only $1, and guarantee perfect likeness and satisfaction. Send it with photo. Will return photo with crayon portrait.

# Congressional Art Studio

615 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

# A GOD-SEND TO WOMEN



The new German Antiseptic and Self-Expanding Syringe. Best in the world. Sold by druggists everywhere, and THE ONLY REAL GOOD DOUCHE. TWO SIZES




Of our reliable tablets free with every Syringe. Agreeable to use. Cleansing, healing and invigorating. Unequaled for feminine hygiene. Sent postpaid in plain wrapper. Syringe and 1 box of tablets, $1.00. Extra boxes of tablets, 50c. Booklet FREE. Lady agents wanted. BATTLEBORO PHARMACAL CO., P.O. Box 1703, Ave., Chicago, Ill.


## LATIN AMERICA.

New York, April 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says:

"Efforts are being made by the official press of Venezuela to create apprehension throughout Latin America that the United States is seeking to control the new world. A great outcry is being raised over the American policy in Cuba, which is cited as evidence of far-reaching ambition on the part of the United States. The most influential Caracas Journals issued in mourning its edition announcing the capture of Aguinaldo. The Filipino leader was ranked among the great heroes of history, and the American policy in the Philippines bitterly assailed.

"News from Barcelona, Venezuela, is that the Venezuelan government definitely refuses to make reparation in the case of the American consul, Mr. Bair, who was twice imprisoned, it is alleged, without cause, and from whom large sums of money were extorted under threat of torture.


**WHEN TRAVELING**

Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.


## LOPEZ AND BRYAN.

Boston, April 13.—Senor Sixto Lopez, the Filipino who lives here as a representative of the so-called Filipino government, has made public correspondence he has had with William J. Bryan in reference to a statement that Lopez asserted with reference to remarks Mr. Bryan at the public meeting in Philadelphia on March 12. Senor Lopez in his letter says he was honored by Mr. Bryan's presence at the meeting. The note that was handed to Senor Lopez on the platform, "and of which the press has made so much," he says, was a welcome from a Masonic lodge.

Mr. Bryan, under date of April 6, says that he regretted inability to meet Senor Lopez. He also says Senor Lopez that the report to which he referred—the alleged act of discourtesy—gave him no concern, as "I am accustomed to have the opposition papers misconstrue everything with which I am connected."

In closing Mr. Lopez says: "I was disappointed that our people did not last fall reading the dangers of imperialism, and feel sure that they will sooner or later return to American principles."

### SWAMP SOLD.

Atlanta, Ga., April 10.—The famous Okefenokee swamp in South Georgia has been sold to Charles Hebard & Sons, of Michigan. The consideration, it is understood, is $175,000. The swamp contains 354,000 acres, and its circumference is 137 miles. The sale carries with it the land, timber, water courses and game with which the swamp abounds.

Admiral Hichborn denied he opposes the marriage of his daughter to James G. Blaine, Jr.


# $1,000.00 IN GOLD DOLLARS FREE

## Can You Solve This Puzzle?

Each one of the three lines of figures IN THE CENTRE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT spells the name of a great city in the United States. This is a brand new puzzle and can be solved with a little study as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the cities instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the entire alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE THREE CITIES YOU MAY SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF $1,000.00 WHICH WE ARE GIVING AWAY for doing a little work for us. This you can do in less than one hour of your time. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home in the United States and Canada. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out the names of those three cities, write them plainly on a postal card and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. It only takes an entire evening to solve the three names, but STICK TO IT AND TRY TO GET YOUR SHARE OF THE $1,000.00. A copy of our high-class ONE DOLLAR MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to everyone answering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send your answer in immediately. WE INTEND TO GIVE AWAY VERY SUMS OF MONEY in the future, just as we have done in the past, to advertise our CHARMING MAGAZINE. We find we get the very best advertising we can get to give away LARGE SUMS OF GOLD FREE. Here are the names and addresses of a few people we have recently awarded FREE GOLD PRIZES: Mrs. J. M. Lachlin, Twenty-third Street, Pittsburg, Pa., $130.00; Mr. O. F. Ackerman, Hill, N. H., $125.00; Mr. Fred. Pease, 144 Atkinson Street, Rochester, N. Y., $125.00; Mr. George Corbett, Five Islands, Nova Scotia, Canada, $80.00; H. C. Hare, 49 Wisconsin Avenue, Columbus, O., $1,750.00 (this includes the $950.00 Cabinet Grand Upright Piano); W. Kettle, 3705 Carson Street, Pittsburg, Pa., $100.00; Miss Martha Gregory, 3 Park Street, Norwalk, Conn., $105.00; Mrs. John Just, Box 7, Enfield, N. H., $100.00. We could go on and point hundreds of names of people who have gained large sums of money from our contests, but only give a few names, as we desire the space to tell you all about THIS SPECIAL $1,000.00 IN GOLD FREE OFFER. The above solution can be worked out by an alert and clever person, and the reward is so handsome that it will amply pay you to TRY AND SPELL OUT THESE THREE CITIES. Brains and energy nowadays are winning many Golden Prizes. Study it very carefully and let us see if you are clever and smart enough to spell out the Three Cities. WE HAVE THE $1,000.00 IN GOLD.

## THIS IS THE GREAT PUZZLE.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 5 | 23 | 25 | 15 | 18 | 11 | | | |
| 23 | 1 | 19 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 7 | 20 | 15 | 14 |
| 3 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 15 | | | |

## Can You Solve It For Gold?

Have you the brains and energy? If you can make out the names of the three cities, send them to us without one cent of money. Remember, this is our $1,000.00 in Gold Free Distribution, and we don't want you to send any money. When we say FREE, we mean PERFECTLY FREE. We would rather take this way of advertising our excellent magazine than spending many thousands of dollars in other foolish ways. We freely and cheerfully give the money away. YOU MAY WIN. We do not care who gets the money. TO PLEASE OUR READERS IS OUR DELIGHT. The question is, can you solve the above unique proposition? If you can do so, write the names of the three

# The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

### A POOR TOWN TO LIVE IN.

There's a queer little town—I wonder if you've seen it—
"Let-some-one-else-do-it" 's the name of the place,
And all of the people who've lived there for ages,
Their family tree from the Wearies can trace!

The streets of this town, so ill-kept and untidy,
And almost deserted from morning till noon,
Are, "In-just-a-minute"—you'll see on the lamp-post—
"O-well-there's-no-hurry," and "Yes-pretty-soon."

The principal work that they do in this hamlet
(There isn't a person who thinks it a crime)
Is loafing and dozing, but most of the people
Are engaged in the traffic of just-killing-time.

I pray you, don't dwell in this town overcrowded;
There others near-by it most wondrous fair,
The roads that lead to them—and each one is open—
Are "Push," "Pluck," and "Ready," "This-minute," and "Dare."

—Adelbert F. Caldwell in The Boy.

## To Our Girls.

Girls, what are you going to do with yourselves? Do not drift; do not sit around waiting for things to happen or for some man to come along with a wedding ring. Have a definite purpose and work at that as if you expected to make it your life's mission. The field is wide. There is no limit to what a girl may do now-a-days, though it is not so many years ago when for a woman to enter a profession was considered almost a crime. She might teach school; she might do dressmaking, or tailoring, or millinery; she might find employment in a factory or go out nursing, or as "hired help;" but there the "mights" ended and the "must nots" began. It made no difference how much talent a girl possessed, if she encroached within the forbidden circle of the "must nots," it was "all out and over" with her. She was, to use the mildest form of reproach, unladylike, more often she was called a lunatic. All that is in the past. There have been pioneer women who have hewn away the stumps of prejudice and left cleared ground for the girls of the period.

Girls of the period, be like the busy, little bee and improve each shining hour. Time cannot be recalled, and "the mill will never grind again with the water that is past." Social diversions are sure to pall after a season or two of indulgence, and if the mind is not occupied with something good and useful, look out, there'll be mischief brewing.

If right at present it is not necessary for you to be self-supporting, it is always wise to be prepared for changed conditions. For a girl who is fitted for some profession or trade, the question of sustenance has no terrors. To be a good housekeeper is in itself a profession and a business training. Housekeeping is made up of little details, and the girl who learns how to buy, how to use materials to the best advantage, how to economize, and how to organize a perfect home, is acquiring knowledge that will fit her for a business expert if the necessity arises. Should such a girl ever be compelled to earn her own living outside of home, she will find that her ability to cope with small details will enable her to grasp those larger affairs.

"The problem now before almost every woman who has a daughter is, how to bring her up that she may not find life a failure, if she should be dependent upon her own exertions, or is left to her own companionship."

This is a problem which the daughter should help to solve as soon as she is old enough to do her own thinking. Have a hobby. Mount and ride it to the finish, but be careful to choose a hobby that is worth while, a hobby that will bring a reward of merit.

Do not fritter away your time. Idleness, dreaminess, carelessness of simple duties, mean mental, moral and physical deterioration. There should not be a single "escapable" in the world, nor one woman who can think of nothing better than to wring her hands, crying in bitterness and alarm, "What can I do, what can I do?" when she faces adversity. Cultivate your talents. Every right-minded human being has something of the kind. Where there is a will, sooner or later the way will open, but stick to your purpose, doing well whatever comes to your hand, and hold constantly in thought that for which you wish the most and for which you think you are best fitted. If you make mistakes, profit by the lesson and do not linger to shed tears where you stumbled. Be up and on, and if you have a thing to do, go ahead and do it. Be prompt, be earnest, forget you have a temper and always be courteous however trying may be the circumstances.

Luck has nothing to do with success. The secret lies in our own efforts. I have in mind a me'er-do-well whose favorite saying was this: "Bad luck follows me right along and then, all of a sudden it gets worse," and that is what is likely to occur to any one who trusts to luck and forgets to work and watch for opportunities.

I knock unbidden once at every gate,
And they who follow me reach every fate
That men desire, and conquer every foe,
Save death.

wrote the late John J. Ingalls of opportunity.

Remember, it seldom comes but once so put yourself in a condition to hear the voice and follow the banner of opportunity wherever it may beckon.

Whatever part you are called upon to fill in life, fill it with all your might and main. If it is your destiny to go out into the world to earn your daily bread, put the very best of yourself into your labor even if it be uncongenial. Advancement will come and humble tasks well performed, invariably bring something greater.

If you are to be a home-maker,—this world would be a dreary desert if there were no homes—be capable of managing it in every department. No matter how plain or how elaborate a dwelling place may be, its mistress should bring it to such a state of perfection, materially and spiritually, that when the children have reached maturity and perhaps gone far away, the brightest spot in their memories shall be "the home that mother used to make."

Girls, do not lead an indolent, frivolous existence. Have some object, have some aim, but let it be a good and noble one which shall fill your days so full of interest, that when your hair is silvered and you are approaching the Great Beyond, the pages of your book of life shall be clean and unsullied, with not a blot of evil to stain their fair purity.

ELIZABETH AYRES.


**Heiskell's Ointment**

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

*"I have found your Ointment the best for taking off pimples."—Ward Kunzler, Jeanette, Pa.*


## The Cozy Corner.

One of the surest proofs that this department of The Blade is really accomplishing the purpose for which it is intended, is found in the evident desire to "help one another" expressed in the letters received every week.

Among those at hand to-day is one from "Mrs. Mark," who, in telling of these "labor saving" devices, will merit the thanks of every "mother of children."

"I come to the Cozy Corner this morning with a few hints for those who have difficulty in doing their own sewing. To such I think button-holes are one of the biggest bugbears, but like some other things, 'we have to have them.'

"For instance, a child's skirt, buttoning to a waist, will require seven button-holes, and more than half an hour to work them, according to the usual method. Here is mine:

"First bind the top of the skirt with a narrow band, or one of the usual width if you prefer, and of the proper length. Then cut little tabs, one and one-half inches wide, and a little longer than the button-hole, allowing a seam to sew it on by. Use strong muslin for these (three thicknesses being better than two) sew them up like a bag, turn, and stitch around the edge, and work the button-hole. Put the open ends of the tabs against the skirt-band in the proper places, stitch with this end toward the top of the band, then turn down and stitch again. The top of the skirt can be faced and a tape run through if preferred.

"You are probably wondering where the saving of time comes in. In the first place, a supply of tabs can be made at odd moments, and put away, so that when making a new garment, this part of the work may be considered done before you begin. Again, when a button-hole gives out, the tab is easily ripped off, and replaced by another one.

"Another saving of time is to have a supply of bands, pockets, facings, etc., cut out and laid away, ready to put your hand on. It often takes longer to prepare them than it does to apply them, and by allowing a generous margin for growth in cutting them, they will be found most useful. All ginghams, suitings, in fact, everything that can be shrunk, should be before cutting, since this saves much exasperation both on the part of the wearer, and on that of 'mender,' in using the pieces for repairs"

Why should not "button-hole parties" be an agreeable change from the fancy work that usually occupies the fingers of women at afternoon gatherings, where needle-work forms part of the entertainment?—Ed.

Another one of those who lend the "sisters" a helping hand this week, is E. J. C., who sends some seasonable hints for renovating dresses and other garments.

"Dresses that have been packed away for a while will need a thorough renovating before they are ready to wear again. The wrinkles may often be removed by hanging them out of doors for a few hours. Choose a cloudy day when a gentle breeze is blowing. If the wrinkles have not entirely disappeared by this process, pressing with a warm iron will eradicate them. Iron on the wrong side, or cover the goods with a thin cloth.

A preparation for cleaning spots and soiled places is a necessity to every household, and may be prepared in this way: Put an ounce of borax and two ounces of white soap shaved fine in a vessel and pour over it a pint of boiling water. Let it stand over night, then strain through a cloth or fine sieve, and a gill of alcohol, and it is ready for use. This will keep for any length of time.

Put a little of it in a cupful of soft water, dip in it a cloth that will leave no lint in the suds, and rub the spot briskly and lightly, keeping a cloth folded two or three times under the place, to absorb the moisture and prevent its spreading. Press on the wrong side until dry.

If it is necessary to wash the breadths of a skirt, use soft water, or soften it by dissolving a little powdered borax in it, and add enough of the cleansing fluid to make a strong suds. The alcohol may be dispensed with, if it is to be used within a day or two after it is made.

Use two waters if the material is badly soiled, rinse twice and hang out of doors. Any all wool goods, washed in this way, and pressed while slightly damp, will look as good as new.

"Aunt Lucy," and others have sent excellent answers to the inquiry made by "E. C. C.," but as they contain the same ideas that have been previously expressed, they are omitted. If answers to inquiries could be sent immediately, it would be better, as the interest in all subjects is apt to wane after a week or two.

"Dode," having, as she says, "come through a siege," sends greeting to the Cornerites as follows:

"Here am I, absolutely good for nothing but to do 'sitting down work,' where there is so much of a more stirring kind going on about me, and all because I must needs go out on one of the warm days we had a week ago, sans rubbers, and sans fur collar. (Sans sense,' says the man who looks after my welfare when I will let him.)

"I am subject to quinzy, and have had enough narrow escapes from suffocation to have taught me to be careful, especially through March, when the winds are more than usually trying, but I was not, and the fact that I am able even to do such trifles as darning the stockings, writing letters, and so on, is due to a simple remedy that I had never tried before, but which proved so efficacious that I am minded to tell you about it.

Heretofore I have suffered until I was ready to hail the grim king of terrors himself, if he would bring relief. This time I obtained it from a homely vegetable, aye, verily, from the onion!

"I was told to crumble the dried peel in a pipe and smoke it, holding the hot smoke in my throat as long as possible. I kept it up at short intervals until I was completely relieved, and if it were not for the lassitude that always follows an attack of this kind, I should have been quite well long ago."

To the numerous questions concerning our duties to those about us, and to ourselves, that are constantly being agitated by correspondents of every newspaper in the land, there seems few better solutions than the one contained in this advice of Charles Kingsley's:

"Do to-day's duty, and do not weaken or distract yourself by looking forward to things which you cannot see, and could not understand if you saw them."

## THE PLUCK OF MARK TWAIN'S DAUGHTER

Miss Clara L. Clemens, Mark Twain's daughter, who has adopted the career of a concert singer, bears a strong resemblance to the distinguished humorist. She has the same bright piercing eyes, and the same mold of features, singularly refined, and of marked distinction.

Miss Clemens, although she is quite small, has a spirit of independence worthy of Twain himself. When she asserted her intention to become a professional singer, she met strong family opposition. This was not all. Leschelitz, Paderewski's teacher, with whom she was studying, wished her to become a pianist instead, and added his opposition to the parental one. Nor did troubles end here. The young aspirant chose as a vocal teacher the noted dramatic singer, Mme. Marianne Brandt. The latter, like many other teachers of distinction abroad, rules her congregation of pupils with autocratic power, and exciting episodes are not unknown. Rebellion against her will is not dreamed of by the class of young ladies under her tuition. But there came, on a certain occasion, a revolt of one, and Miss Clemens was the one.

Mme. Brandt is of heroic proportions. Miss Clemens, though little, is very determined. The suddeness and vigor with which she asserted her rights came

CLARA L. CLEMENS.

with such a sense of surprise that Mme. Brandt, appreciating the humor of the situation, laughed until she wept.

Going to London she studied with Mme. Marchesi, and there again she won commendation.

Finally, the obstacle of family opposition was withdrawn. Even Leschelitz forgot to hold a grudge because his former pupil had forsaken the piano for songs.

Miss Clemens had one more determination to fulfill. She would not make her debut abroad, as so many American singers have done, but would leave her first appeal for recognition to the decision of her countrymen. This decision meant a great deal for her, as she had long persevered against opposition. Her debut was to be made at Washington, but an engagement in Boston took Mark Twain away just before the concert, which, he announced, he could not attend. This meant disappointment, in the missing of that one auditor, whose opinion she most prized. But another was in store.

The Marquis de Souza, a cousin of the King of Portugal, and a baritone singer, with whom she was to appear, became ill at the last moment. Not understanding the climate, and charmed by the mildness of the night, the marquis had sat all the evening in front of an open window. The next day he could not speak.

One of the most distinguished audiences ever gathered in Washington was dismissed when the postponement of the concert was announced. Suddenly, the straight, thin figure of Mark Twain appeared. Going up to Miss Clemens, who was battling alone with her disappointment behind the scenes, he said:

"Well, daughter, I may as well tell you now that I am here." He had hurried from Boston by the fastest express to be present. A few days later, Miss Clemens sang, and Mark Twain remained to be one of her auditors.—William Armstrong in Success.

## HINTS FOR HOME DRESS-MAKERS

What may be called a happy combination of "Princess and Peasant" is the new skirt to be worn with a modified form of shirt waist. It is a princess, cut high in the back in bodice form, and supplied with straps going from back to front across the shoulders as a support.

The straps have an interlining of canvas and are faced with silk. They may either be fastened under the point of the skirt behind, or over it; in the latter case they are finished with stitching, a flat button or a fancy rosette.

With the skirt is worn a short bolero that fits snugly over the high back of the skirt, and carries out the princess effect admirably.

Cloth skirts are trimmed with stitched or plain bias bands of a different shade, or of white. The last have rather too striking effect on dark goods, but on the new light shades to be worn this spring, they are very handsome.

A pretty waist of white brilliantine was trimmed with bands of the same, stitched with yellow silk, and finished with tiny gold buttons in groups of three, just above the pointed ends of the bands.

A white taffeta waist had a pretty sleeve tucked at the top, the tucks running to within four inches of the wrist. Here the fullness was let into a puff, finished with a narrow band, and trimmed with a fluffy chiffon ruching.

Challies, poplins, muslins, dimities and the soft cool silks are all to be made up in the graceful summer gowns for afternoon wear, while the fine linen ginghams and other smooth linen fabrics are favorites for morning wear.

Caps of various sorts and sizes are much in vogue for elderly ladies, and are made of swiss, or lace, with tiny bows of black or violet velvet.


**Liver Pills**

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness and give you a good digestion. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation and biliousness. Gently laxative. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** for the Whiskers

50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.


## QUIET AMUSEMENTS.

During the Lenten days just passed many quiet afternoons were enjoyed in place of the gayer and more formal entertainments, which are forbidden by custom at this so-called penitential season.

At these the amusement has usually consisted of simple games, or as a friend suggests, of "brain workers," in the shape of book contests, etc., and the simpler and more nonsensical, the better they have been enjoyed, as they have given the older people a respite from the more serious cares of life, and made them, for the hour, renew their youthful pleasures.

Suggestions for these entertainments are given in this description, taken from Table Talk. The game is called

**A Swap Party.**

"At this unique entertainment each guest brings four or five parcels tied in bundles of the most misleading shape. These may contain anything from candy to soap, books, handkerchiefs, sunbonnets, groceries, anything—the more absurd the better. Each person recommends his own bundles, wittily describing the contents in the most misleading words his mind can invent without saying what is untrue. The packages are "swapped" as many times as is possible before they are opened, the person holding the best parcel to have the privilege of imposing a fine upon the others. The general verdict of such a party is—"no trouble and lots of fun."

**Numbers.**

This, taken from the same magazine, will appeal to the quick-witted ones:

In playing it each guest draws from a basket a slip of paper on which is written a numeral. Half a minute is allowed to quote some old proverb, adage, fact or rhyme containing the figures. Failure to respond within the given time calls for a forfeit which is to be redeemed later in the evening.

To make the game clear, suppose the number drawn is ten. "Ten cents make a dime" quickly responds the holder of the slip. If the numeral should be nine, "Of the muses old, there were nine we are told." If two, or three, then, "Two is company, three a crowd," would be an appropriate answer.

It seems very easy to do this, but one must be familiar with many proverbs, and be able to recall the correct one at the instant it is required.

**Substitute for Refrigerators.**

There are times when the household goods are set up in places where refrigerators, cold-room and cellars are not possible. In such cases human ingenuity has surmounted the lack of all these and found ways and means of keeping food. The following suggestions may be helpful if they are ever needed: If there is a convenient spring or well, butter may be kept cool and palatable by being hung in the water. Put it first in a jar of bowl and stand this in a tightly covered pail. If the spring is a deep one lay a strong limb or stick across the top, and with a stout cord fasten the bail of the pail to this. Milk can be treated the same, and a watermelon never tastes as well as when cooled in the water.—Woman's Home Companion.

## The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Marie, W. Va., answers Make Haste. Make Haste, after hearing your views, the question arose in my mind, how are we to know when we have found that mission to which you refer—our life-work? Do you not think there are many people who miss their calling?

To illustrate: Are there not many like the old gentleman who, having lived out half a life time, came to the conclusion that he was destined to become a sailor. Accordingly, he set to work to build a ship which, when completed, he launched with great ceremony, but only on a sea of mist, thus ending a career that might have been a useful one, had he been content to live along in the good old way.

The poem sent by Beth is certainly a practical one, and should be applied to our daily lives.

Next comes "A word from E. L. Kerr, Va.," and a right interesting "word" it is too:

My home is in the grand old state of Virginia, about ten miles from Mountain lake, a beautiful pond situated near the summit of the Salt Pond mountain, a favorite summer resort for pleasure seekers or invalids. Its outlet is a small stream flowing down the side of the mountain, and it is fed by several large, cold springs.

Near by is Bald Knob, the highest peak for many miles around. It is cold and barren, and visitors to it must wear wraps, even in summer. It is covered with ferns and small oak trees from three to five feet high, and on the fall these are full of acorns. If the M. G. R.'s will visit me next summer we will take a trip to this picturesque spot.

May Rice writes from the "Sunny South," and says she has had la grippe. That seems rather unnecessary, doesn't it, when one reads her letter?

Max Wellton says she has seen green grass. I live way down south in Arkansas, where we have had a beautiful winter, with no snow, and with flowers growing in our yard right along. I saw a blue-bird this morning.

I agree with Max and Longfellow that "the Sabbath is the golden clasp that binds the week together," and I think, too, that love is the clasp that binds our hearts together.

I would like to have been with Missie, O. on her sleighride, and I am so glad the M. G. R. has not been discontinued, for I enjoy the merry letters from the members.

Snowflake, Mo., writes:

Hornet, I know how to sympathize with you; for this winter the angel of death entered our home and called away our dear mother. While I have the consolation that she has gone beyond pain and sorrow, still our home can never again be the same. A mother's voice is stilled, her smile will greet us no more.

Kansas Beauty sends a happy letter, and a beautiful verse:

Did you ever notice, M. G. R.'s, that the most satisfactory moments of our lives are those we spend in trying to make some one else happy? Our circle must certainly be a joyful one, since our motto obligates us to do all we can to make other people happy.

Then comes our object. What a relief to our consciences to know that we are striving to live up to all that is best and noblest in us. Each day I spend a few minutes thinking how I can most improve myself by overcoming the many little faults that, once overcome, open the way for fuller love, both for and from those about us.

I will send a verse that I like right well:

"So will I gather strength and hope anew.
For I do know God's patient love perceives,
Not what we do, but what we tried to do;
And though the ears are sadly few,
He will accept the sheaves."

Druzilla comes in breezily to stir up her Virginian brothers and sisters:

Wake up Virginians! As there is to be a "counting" after awhile, let us try not to fall behind.

Poor Oregon Bach! You surely have my sympathy, but you should not have been so slow, and let the other fellow get the start of you. However, you can keep on trying. You may find some one, some day, to appreciate your modest worth.

Leal, Kansas, writes:

I am glad to note Fern Glendale's advice to the girls. I do not think the gum habit as filthy or as injurious as the tobacco habit, yet it certainly could be dispensed with.

Have any of the M. G. R.'s read "Intra Muros?" If Oregon Buttercup and others who have like sorrows come into their lives would get this little book I think they would find much comfort in it.

I would like to ask if Miss Prudence will accept a typewritten letter.

Just try her and see, my dear. While your handwriting is exceptionally plain, typing is always preferred in newspaper correspondence of to-day.

Irena, Michigan, introduces herself quaintly after this manner:

I am a Buckeye by birth though I am now living in the fruit belt of Michigan. I am about five feet tall—or short—have brown hair and green eyes. I will not tell you how old I am, but will leave you to guess.

Though I wear an M. G. R. badge, I have been thinking I may have forfeited my membership because of my silence, but since that was due to the fact that I had nothing of interest to write, I hope I may be forgiven, especially as I mean to come often enough this summer to make you wish I'd stay away.

Peggy Short writes from Virginia:

It seems like old times to read the pleasant letters, such as we used to have, and I am glad that the boys are now doing their part toward making our circle interesting. They just need stirring up occasionally, that is all.

Missie's suggestion about their liking to be teased was correct.

Poor Oregon Bach! I wonder if he has recovered from his sad disappointment sufficiently to pay us another visit.

N. E. Girl has my sympathy, and I hope she can be with us often in the future. What has become of Kaela and Nellie, who used to write to the M. G. R.? Come back, and let us try to make our circle more interesting this year than ever before. I am glad it is becoming more like what it used to be, and think we must all help "push," as John Smith said, and keep the wheels going. But girls, "let's don't" allow the boys to get away with us!

Suspicious Sally, O., writes to ask a few questions:

M. G. R.'s, attention! I believe there's some trickery going on in this circle! The style of two or three of our correspondents is surprisingly similar, it seems to me. Miss Prudence, is it allowable for one person to come in under two or more aliases? I mention no names, but if John Smith does not come from the same part of the East as a certain other witty correspondent of the M. G. R., my name is Missie, and it isn't that at all.

## OUR WONDER COLUMN

For April.
ILLINOIS.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was an English artist of note, born at Plymouth in 1795, educated at the Charter House in London, and entered as a student at the Royal Academy. Subsequently he went to Paris where he studied and copied the great paintings then collected in the Louvre. The return of Napoleon from Elba compelled him to leave France. He went back to his native town and supported himself by portrait painting. When the Bellerophon with Napoleon aboard appeared in the port of Plymouth, he profited by the opportunity and produced his first important picture, "Napoleon at the Gangway of the Bellerophon, Attended by Some of His Officers." In 1817 he visited Italy and Greece, sketching assiduously in both countries. In 1827 he was elected an Associate, and in 1830 a full member of the Royal Academy. In 1850, he was made president of the same institution, and also received the honor of knighthood. In 1853 he received the title of D. C. L. from the university of Oxford. He died in December, 1859.

L. U. C.

2—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—A town in Abyssinia.
2.—A beautiful island in the Pacific Ocean.
3.—A king of Edom.
4.—To cause to appear.
Primals are a city in France; the finals a maritime department in the south of France.

C. M. B.

3—ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

If Terrence O'Shaughnessy should leave The Blade office at sunrise, July 4, 1901, and travel due west at an average speed of 21.46 miles between sunrise and sunset of each day, in what year and date of that year, will he return to his starting point, assuming that the earth's diameter is 7,900 miles, and Toledo is in latitude 41 degrees, 40 minutes?

A. FAUL.

4—PRINTERS' PI.

Hannah Leah dais: 'Ym lyon terreg si hath I evah tub neo file of vige ym runcoyt.'

ILLI NOIS.

5—QUERY.

Who can tell us why the name 'Club' is applied to societies of different kinds?

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"My heart being virtuous, let my face be wan;

F. OPPER.

## WILLIE AND HIS PAPA.

"And the rest of the family," are included in Mr. F. Opper's collection of political cartoons, most of which appeared in various newspapers during the last presidential campaign.

The doings of Willie and his Papa, and Teddy, and Johnny Hay, and that Pauncefote Boy, together with their other friends and familiars have amused Republicans and Democrats alike, and it is a happy thought to perpetuate their fame in one volume.

In a recent number of The Independent, Mr. Opper, who, in his own special field, is the leading caricaturist in this country has an entertaining article about Caricature Country and Its Inhabitants. Among other things he writes:

"There are only two seasons in Caricature Country, summer and winter; the other two do not count. Summer is the longer, winter being chiefly needed to permit small boys to do funny things to old gentlemen, with snowballs, and to allow people to slip down on icy sidewalks and have trouble with skating."

Regarding the popularity of humorous picture-making, Mr. Opper says:

"At no time in the history of this art has it numbered so many practitioners as it does to-day. The output of comic, satirical and political pictorial humor in this and in other countries, is very great, and is steadily increasing from year to year.

"This remarkable growth may be accounted for in part by the fact that the standard of political humor has been for years, getting higher and higher, and has thus created a larger and stronger demand. But the chief reason is, I believe, to be found in the widespread and growing adoption by daily newspapers of humorous pictures and cartoons as a permanent feature."

Mr. Opper gives an amusing account of the trials and tribulations of the people who dwell in caricature land; a place where you can always smile, and often laugh, and where it is only the natives who have troubles and never the visitors.

The portraits of Willie and his Papa and other notables have been published in book form by Grosset & Dunlap, New York.

## What They Used To Do:

**No. 12—AND SO, FAREWELL**

Days come, days go, and time wings itself away. Winter melts into summer, summer congeals into winter. Winter and summer, summer and winter, so life speeds along until childhood passes, and with it the capacity to enjoy simple pleasures.

Alice and Lou were children longer than most girls, but they had scarcely entered their "teens" when they were seized with a desire to have their skirts made long, so they would "hit their ankles when they walked." This wish was gratified, when lo and behold, their proud wearers suddenly started to grow and the lengthy skirts speedily climbed up to their knees.

Dancing school and "beaux" entered into "the ponies" plan of existence, though they continued inventing original forms of amusement, and passed through many exciting adventures. One summer they spent all of the long vacation making elaborate wardrobes for a pair of china dolls about six inches in height. Little heathen idols they looked like, with their staring eyes and misshapen bodies. Their arms were moulded to their sides as far as the elbows,

LOU CHARGED UPON HER WITH "THE POKER."

and then they took a sharp turn and stuck straight out in front with both fists doubled up aggressively. They had coal black hair painted on their round heads, and their cheeks were of a beautiful brick-dust color. Both of the girls had dolls from France, toys that were considered remarkably fine in that day and generation, but their owners never thought very highly of doll playing under any circumstances, and what possessed them that vacation to spend weeks and weeks, from morning till night on frills and furbelows for two little, stiff, ten cent effigies, is still an unsolved mystery. The strangest part of it was, that after they had cut and slashed, puckered and gathered all the material they could lay their hands upon, the dolls and their gorgeous costumes were thrown aside and never considered again.

And so time passed on until an eventful Commencement day dawned when Alice was to be graduated. During the months she was a "senior," she had carried her honors without flaunting her superiority, for Lou had not kept pace with her mate in the progress of her studies. Her young fancy had turned to a year or two of private instruction, and when she re-entered the public schools, much to her chagrin, she was assigned to a lower grade than that of her friend and companion. Visions of going away to boarding school was the bee a-buzzing in Lou's bonnet, and she was ready to be one of an admiring audience when the evening arrived for Alice's graduation.

It was in June, of course, and the June roses were in bloom, together with "pinies" and all the early flowers that make a summer Commencement a glory of floral coloring. Alice's gown for the great occasion was a white, dotted swiss, with garniture of satin ribbons. The "exercises" were to be held in the "Operr House," a newly built, square brick building that actually had four boxes. One had to climb a long flight of stairs to reach the theatre containing all of this glory, but the toilsome ascent was nothing to a town that had hitherto only possessed "halls" named respectively Fisher's and Normann's.

Commencement in a small community almost equals in excitement the day of a circus. Even a visiting stranger feels "something's a-doing," for an unusual number of people are rushing to and fro, and wagons laden with plants are being hurried to the scene of the evening's action.

Long before the appointed hour, Lou was in one of the boxes, in which she occupied a prominent position. In her hand she held a ball of flowers that was to be her tribute to Alice's approaching distinction. The floral globe was something of a disappointment, for it had not turned out exactly as Lou had expected. Somewhere she had seen a ball, made of carnations, dangling from a slender wire of silver. It had appealed to her fancy, and its duplicate had been ordered from the town florist, but his creation fell short of perfection. The pink and white flowers were massed together clumsily, and, sad to relate, the silver wire turned out to be a rod as stiff as a poker. On the point of this was impaled the floral football, the whole combination resembling some crude, savage weapon. But even this failure could not quell Lou's enthusiasm, and she sat, arrayed in her best, watching with round eyes of eagerness for the entrance of those who were to be the "events" of the evening.

At length the white-robed maidens and black-garbed youths came stepping mincingly, and seated themselves in the hard, wooden chairs arranged in a half-circle, clasping their ribbon-tied essays, or else mentally rehearsing their orations. The youth who, in earlier days, was wont to recite Bozzaris, was one of the graduates, and after the orchestra had played a medley of patriotic airs, he opened the entertainment with the famous speech of Mark Antony.

"Friends, Romans and countrymen, lend me your ears," he demanded sternly.

There was not the least reason for this terrific command, for every one in the theater was all eyes and all ears, to which were added "nods and becks and wreathed smiles."

"The boy just done noble," one enthusiastic listener declared, and the young speaker retired, flushed and perspiring, amid a patter of applauding hands.

Alice's "composition" was on iconoclasts, or something of that nature. Neither of the girls had known of this word until it had been given as a subject to Alice, then they looked it up in the dictionary. From this source of information they gathered that it meant "image breakers," and they at once concluded that it had something to do with breaking china.

However, Alice investigated the matter, and wrote a long essay about it, letting her muse stray through diverse paths of learning. She brought in George Washington, and gravely informed her admiring hearers, that he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

When this quotation was delivered with impressive eloquence, some irrepressible urchins in the gallery punctuated her words with a pounding of feet and fists that sounded like this: "Rub-a-dub. Rub-a-dub. Rub-a-dub-dub-a-dub-dub-dub."

When the reading was ended, Lou leaned from the box and charged upon her defenceless friend with the "poker," while other more appropriate laurels were laid at Alice's feet. With the remaining numbers of the program, Lou was not specially concerned, though after the diplomas were awarded, and some of the sages of the town had made speeches of advice and congratulation, she was moved to tears when the violins wailed in a touching tremolo, "Farewell, farewell, my own, true love."

It was over. Alice's school days were numbered with the things of the past, and her young ladyhood had begun. In the autumn, Lou attained her desire and went away to an Eastern city to continue her education. After this parting, in a measure, "the ponies" drifted away from each other. Separation, new scenes, new friends, perhaps a rift of misunderstanding, worked their inevitable division. The tie that bound was broken, but in memory's hall, through out all time to come, there gleams the light that flickers and glows from the happy, happy land of childhood.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

(The End.)

I am to God; I only seem to man."

W. P. E.

**Answers to Puzzles of March 28.**

1—Walt Whitman.
2—Words forming half-square: Morris, Odeon, read, rod, in, S.
3—The altitude of the triangular bases is 1.72 ft., and the altitude is .87 ft. which is equal to the radius of the ends of the greatest cylinder. 2.146x.87 squared is equal to 1.619 1 sq. ft. the area of one end of the cylinder, 1.619x equals 4.085 cu. ft. the answer.
4—Longfellow-W. Tennyson-O. Shakespeare-R. Dante-D. Holmes-S. E. B. Browning-W. Hood-O. Byron-R. Milton-P. Whittier-H. Wordsworth.
5—Lot's wife, whose name is not mentioned in the Bible, and who was turned into a "pillar of salt for 'Looking Backward."
6—Cayard Taylor wrote:
"I think ambition is never given without a mind of sufficient power to sustain it, and to achieve its lofty objects."

**Chat.**

Banner Puzzler for March. Ill Nois; second, W. P. E.; third, Old Dan Tucker.

Correct solutions were received from W. P. E., Ill Nois, and Old Dan Tucker.

Carlos E., thank you for the solution. Can you not come again, and bring some new work from your "40 years' experience?"

Bald Eagle Valley: Solutions must accompany all problems intended for publication. Try it again.

W. P. E., that "easy one" was given for the primary class benefit.

Ill Nois says her folks are making molasses, and if the Schoolmistress will "drop in," she will give her some of the best maple syrup she ever tasted. Wouldn't this while Cademy enjoy a "drop" of that kind!

Apropos of the foregoing remark, Terence says: "A dhrop is it? Say a quart or more apiece! That wud be talk."

Arthur J., your puzzle could not be used because when your name was signed, the answer would be "given away," do you see? Try another one.

# THE DEFEAT OF CONSUMPTION

## New Cure for Catarrh Weak Lungs and a Run-Down System Free.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The Slocum System of Treatment for the cure of consumption, Pulmonary Troubles, and nearly all the ills of life, is medicine reduced to an exact science by the world's foremost specialist.

By its timely use thousands of apparently hopeless cases have been permanently cured.

The *Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil* is needed by some, the *Tonic* by others, the *Expectorant* by others, the *Jelly* by others still, and *all four*, or any *three*, or *two*, or any *one*, may be used singly or in combination, according to the needs of the case.

Full instructions with each set of four free remeedies illustrated above. Our readers are urged to take advantage of Dr. Slocum's generous offer.

That cough, a sore throat, or a catarrhal or bronchial affection of the nose, throat or lungs, if allowed to run on, will cause a debilitated, run-down system, and may eventually lead to consumption. There is a sure cure for all of these ailments. The New Slocum System of Treatment is universally conceded by eminent physicians to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the last decade.

It is the crowning work of the leading specialist in pulmonary and kindred diseases. Thousands of redeemed sufferers, restored to robust, vigorous health, bear testimony to the wonderful results of the New Slocum System of treatment that cures.

The treatment consists of Four Preparations that will relieve and cure consumption, and all pulmonary and lung troubles.

The Perfected **Emulsion** is the first of the combination, lays the foundation for recovery. It builds flesh anew and revitalizes the nerves and tissues.

The **Tonic**, number two, restores the appetite, and gives new life to thin, nervous and dyspeptic invalids.

**Ozojell** cure for Catarrh, the third preparation, instantly relieves and thoroughly heals all inflammatory conditions of nose and throat.

The **Expectorant**, number four, is an absolute cold and cough cure, that can positively be relied upon. It is perfectly safe for children, and goes to the very root of the trouble. IT CURES.

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giving full address. The four free remedies will then be sent you at once direct from the great Slocum Laboratories, with full directions for use in any case.


# THE INDEMNITY

## German Opinion of the Proposition of America.

Berlin, April 15.—It is officially confirmed here that the United States has made a proposition to the powers to fix the total Chinese indemnity at forty million pounds ($200,000,000) coupled with the condition that the payment be made immediately. German officials point out that the amount named would require a heavy scaling in the different claims but that the proposition is practicable and open to discussion owing to the clause requiring cash payment. But if it is contemplated to divide the indemnity mechanically, it is doubtful whether it will be acceptable, since Russia says her government claims alone will amount to seventeen million pounds; this is aside from private claims. The proposition would give Germany only five million pounds, whereas the China expedition has already cost her twelve million pounds. The claims of Great Britain amount to less than five million pounds. Officials therefore argue that the amount should be apportioned according to expenses borne by the different powers. The representative of the Associated Press gets the impression that Germany is ready to discuss the proposition in a conciliatory spirit, influenced by the belief that China is unable to pay all the claims demanded.

### WHAT JAPAN WANTS.

Pekin, April 15.—Komours Yutaro, the Japanese minister, accompanied by General Yamaguchi, the Japanese commander, recently called upon Prince Ching and notified him that the return of Emperor Kwang Su to Pekin was urgently desired. Prince Ching was informed that the emperor's wishes would be respected by the foreign troops and that every courtesy would be shown him.

It was pointed out to the Chinese plenipotentiary that the Emperor's return was of the highest possible importance as effecting the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese empire and that he should come accompanied by every available soldier, by at least 20,000 men if possible. These troops, it was further contended by the Japanese minister, must be sent into Manchuria as the Russians reported great disturbances there and it was not right that the task of quelling the trouble should be thrown upon the shoulders of one nation. Finally Prince Ching was assured that, if the 20,000 Chinese troops could not suppress the disorders in Manchuria, other powers would send an international force to co-operate with China which all the powers regarded as a friendly power.

No reply having been received to this communication, Li Hung Chang was notified to the same effect and told that Emperor Kwang Su must give an immediate answer.

### AMERICAN POLICE.

Pekin, April 15.—Li Hung Chang has applied to General Chaffee to leave behind, when he departs, Captain Tillson and a sufficient number of men to police the Chinese city, as the Chinese earnestly desire their retention, fearing that the district will not be well looked after when controlled by other foreigners.

Another expedition, consisting of 5,000 German and 3,000 French troops, will leave Pao Ting Fu to-morrow to drive from the province several thousand Chinese who refuse to obey the order of Li Hung Chang to keep the boundaries already arranged.

### PLAGUE IN PEKIN.

Pekin, April 11.—Robert M. McWade, United States consul at Canton, China, reports that 10,000 deaths from the plague have occurred there during the past six weeks, and that there are thirteen cases of smallpox on board the United States monitor Monterey. Only one ed States monitor Monterey. Only one death has resulted on the Monterey, and the other cases of smallpox are progressing favorably.

The meetings of the foreign ministers at Pekin have been postponed at the request of M. De Giers, on account of the Easter holidays.

### DILATORY TACTICS.

Pekin, April 15.—The conduct of the ministers of the powers over the negotiation of the Chinese plenipotentiaries causes much adverse comment among the military authorities. Their dilatory tactics have prevented what might have been accomplished two months ago. Even now the meetings of the ministers are postponed for the most trivial causes. For instance, the desire of one minister to go on a picnic to the Tombs of the Ming dynasty prevented the holding of a meeting for a number of days. Then M. DeGiers and other ministers insisted upon celebrating Easter, and thus a week was consumed. In a third case another necessary visit by one minister to Tien Tsin held up the negotiations for four days. These are fair illustrations of what has been almost continuous from the beginning.

### MISSIONARY REPORTS.

Pekin, April 15.—Prince Ching says all his reports go to show that the missionary statements regarding a rebellion in Mongolia are not supported by the facts. Neither does he believe that the rebellion of General Ting Fu Hsiang amounts to much.

"It is the object of certain elements, he asserts, to make it seem that China is in a condition of constant broil, rendering it unsafe for the foreign troops to be withdrawn. Those who have this in view will magnify a village quarrel into a big rebellion. The missionaries, naturally timid, take these reports in good faith."

### MONGOLIAN CONCESSION.

London, April 15.—"A Russian company has been formed," says the Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily News, "to work the mineral resources of Mongolia under the direct protection of the Russian government."

### GOING TO PEKIN.

London, April 12.—According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, the Chinese assert that the court has decided to leave Siam-Fu for Pekin via the province of Ho-Man, May 7.

### MONUMENT FOR LAWTON.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 16.—Daniel C. French, the designer of the Garfield Memorial in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; the Richard M. Hunt Memorial in Central Park, New York, and many other monuments, will receive a commission from the Lawton Monument association to construct a memorial to Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who was killed in the Philippines.

About $4,000 has already been subscribed and the association believes that $2,000 additional can be obtained. A portrait bust in the court house grounds, or on the federal building site, or a bas-relief, or a heroic figure in bronze are the suggestions that have been offered. But the association will defer largely to the views of the sculptor.

### TRANSPORT FOR MANILA.

Vallejo, Cal., April 15.—The naval transport Solace will sail on Tuesday for Guam and Manila, carrying a large cargo of provisions, clothing and stores. There is on board a quantity of machinery, including a large Corliss engine, several huge boilers and shaftings and two 35-foot fly-wheels which add 30,000 pounds to her weight. These will be taken to Manila. For Guam there is a large quantity of provisions and clothing and five hundred good-sized orange trees.

Fifty officers will go on the ship as passengers. A number of them will be accompanied by their wives. The Solace is weighed down with old guns and chains, taken along as ballast for the return trip. A large draft of sailors will arrive from the east on Monday to take passage on the Solace.

### SCHLEY IS COMING.

Buenos Ayres, April 13.—Rear Admiral Schley yesterday embarked on the British steamship Clyde for the United States. Mrs. Lord, wife of the United States minister, is also on the ship.

# RIFLEY CASE.

## The Defense Doing Its Best in a Bad Case.

Frankfort, Ky., April 12.—Testimony for the prosecution in the case of Capt. Garnett D. Ripley, on trial for alleged complicity in the Goebel shooting, is practically all in, and the prosecution will rest either this afternoon or early to-morrow.

Senator Newton Frazier, of Shelby county, testified to-day as to the mountaineer mass meeting January 25, at which he said he heard threats against all of the Democratic members of the legislature. Ed Steffee re-told of seeing Goebel fall and seeing a gun, which, he said, was pointing from the office of the secretary of state, drawn back as the window was lowered.

Silas Jones, of Whiteley county, who came with the mountain men January 25, said he stayed in the governor's office much of the time while here. He repeated his statement, made in former trials, that Governor Taylor told him he had as well be at home as he (witness) had not brought his gun with him.

Adjutant General Murray identified some letters found in his office, after General Collier retired. One, alleged to be from Caleb Powers, addressed to General Collier, January 22, asked for official orders, calling out the Lordon and Barboursville troops, as the officers of those companies had refused to go to Frankfort except under regular orders. The letter closed with the expression: "We have undertaken a grave matter and must have these men at Frankfort."

Frankfort, Ky., April 11.—In the trial to-day of Capt. Garnett D. Ripley, charged with complicity in the shooting of Governor William Goebel, an order was issued on the manager of the telegraph office at Eminence, to produce all telegrams sent and received by Ripley last year.

J. W. Ferguson, a laborer, who worked for Ripley last year, said he had attended meetings at Frankfort, and heard Ripley say that while Goebel might be declared governor, he would never serve.

According to witness, Ripley also said Goebel should have been killed when he killed Banker Sanford at Covington.

On cross-examination, Ferguson admitted that he was not certain whether the conversation occurred prior to the November election or in January, as he had stated.

William Crawford, who followed, testified that the conversation was in January.

William Jones, colored, who worked for Ripley, told of hauling boxes from Eminence to Ripley's house the day before Goebel was assassinated. They contained guns, cartridges, soldiers' clothes and other military paraphernalia, he said. Jones admitted having served a term in the penitentiary.

Judge W. H. Yost, who assisted ex-Governor Bradley as counsel for ex-Governor Taylor last year, corroborated the testimony of Bradley given yesterday. He said Bradley told him on January 25 that he had been told three men were waiting to kill Goebel as he entered the courthouse yard. Bradley and Yost then found Charles Finley and others and told them what they had heard. Finley declared, said the witness, that nothing of the sort was intended or would occur.

Colonel Jack Chinn, Senator Johnson and Civil Engineer Woodson also testified, but their testimony was only such as has heretofore been told.

Frankfort, Ky., April 16.—Capt. Garnet Ripley, on trial for alleged complicity in the shooting of Governor Goebel, resumed the stand to-day, and was further cross-examined. His answers were clear, and it soon became evident that the Bradley-Yost evidence as to what Governor Taylor said the day before Goebel was shot is the point on which the prosecution hinges its case.

Ripley told of his movements after the arrival of his company here the morning of January 31. His company was stationed near the executive mansion and penitentiary, and had nothing to do with preventing the meeting of the legislature.

Ripley was asked by the counsel for the prosecution if he had not said, in substance, to J. B. Mathews in April of last year, the following: "Mathews, I am going away soon, and I want to tell you confidentially that I know Caleb Powers is innocent, and could tell enough to clear him if it becomes necessary for me to tell it. Now is not the proper time, but I am going to New York and later, possibly, to California. I will keep you advised of my whereabouts, as I know you are a friend of Powers, and whenever it becomes necessary to tell it, in order to save Powers, I will do it, but if you ever tell what I have said to you before then, I will deny that I had this talk with you."

The Mathews who was referred to was Powers' assistant secretary of state.

Objection was made to this question by the counsel for the defense, on the ground that it was "testimony in chief," but the objection was overruled.

Ripley then replied that he might have said this to Mathews, but if he did, he had in mind things he had heard implicating Henry Youtsey, and the occurrence of seeing Henry Youtsey come out of Taylor's office on January 29. He was not positive, however, whether he said this to Mathews or not.

Ripley could not remember whether he also told Mrs. Mathews anything of the kind, but admitted he had asked Mathews to go away with him, and suggested that their wives go to his home in Henry county. He could not remember whether he referred to Taylor as a coward, but did remember that he commented on the fact that he left his family alone at the executive mansion too often.

Cross-examination was completed shortly before noon. Re-direct examination which followed developed nothing new.

Hayden Smith and Hunter Moody contradicted the testimony of witnesses Ferguson and Crawford, who said Ripley had denounced Goebel in vile terms and said he should have been killed or wounded, etc.

### GOLD BARS FOUND.

Bremen, April 13.—It is authentically reported that the three gold bars stolen from the specie room of the North German Lloyd line steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse during that vessel's last trip from New York were discovered by a steward during the cleaning of the ship this morning near the second cabin. The report of the recovery of the missing gold bars is officially confirmed.

**Believe Gold Was Stolen.**

New York, April 13.—Oelrichs & Co., agents for the North German Lloyd Steamship company, received a cablegram to-day fully confirming the report from Bremen of the recovery of the gold stolen from the specie room of the liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. This cablegram gives no details beyond the facts that the gold was discovered on the ship by a steward and had been turned over to the agents of the company. Herman Winter, of Oelrichs & Co., said: "Yes, we have found the gold, and now to get the thief or thieves. We will make a most searching investigation. It seems clear that whoever took the gold either lacked the opportunity to get it ashore or failed in courage. My advices give no information as to the circumstances of the discovery and no not indicate that anyone is suspected."

President McKinley has contributed $5,000 toward purchasing a $30,000 site for new hotel in his home city of Canton.


PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

**An Excellent Combination.**

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle


# MRS. NATION.

## She Will Run a Kansas Town for One Week.

Wichita, Kan., April 15.—Mrs. Carrie Nation is to be given opportunity to conduct some western municipalities in accordance with her ideas of what a community should be. The officials of Medicine Lodge, Kan., plan to have the aggressive temperance advocate assume charge of the town and run it for the week beginning May 1.

If the plan works all right, Medicine Lodge will continue on the new plan, but if not Mrs. Nation is to quit her reign and leave the town. The matter of success will be determined by a majority of the people, men and women of age all being allowed to vote. Mrs. Nation has given out for publication the plans for her ideal town.

"First of all," she announces, "I will close all the saloons and tobacco shops, as well as gambling holes. Then I will fire all the police and police officers. I will have a mayor and three city councilmen, they to act as city clerk, city treasurer and sanitary officer. I will have the streets kept so clean that children may play in them with safety and decorum, and not be in any danger of falling into the habit of the street gamins. I will urge upon every one to help some one else, and will try to do away with the scheme of having some one living off another's hard work. I will have no ragged children.

"I would forbid smoking and chewing as well as liquor drinking. I will make it a fine for any one who blows smoke into another's face. That will apply to traveling men who visit the town, as citizens will not be allowed to smoke at all. I will have a band play in the streets every summer evening, so the tired people may enjoy themselves after their day's work is done. I will punish lying severely, and the officer who perjures himself will be banished from town at once. I shall require every one to retire at an early hour. The aristocracy of the town will comprise those who live by the sweat of their brow and not the one who can count his money by the bushel. In fact, I will not encourage rich people who hoard their money to live among us.

"If I cannot make arrangements of this kind to run Medicine Lodge I will go elsewhere. I am going to try my plan in Concord, Neb., and will also start a town in Oklahoma."

There is a great field along the borders of the new Kiowa and Comanche country for Mrs. Nation, and she says she will go down there as soon as she gets time, and further on several hundred men and women. They will make the rere in a body and get a townsite all to themselves. Then she will apply her methods of an ideal town.

### WAS FINED $50.

Kansas City, Mo., April 15.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, arrested yesterday charged with obstructing the street, was arraigned before Police Judge McAuley this morning, fined $50 and given until 6 o'clock this evening to leave the city. The judge warned Mrs. Nation if she was found in the city after that hour she would be arrested and placed in jail. She agreed to leave town, and fifteen minutes later boarded a street car for Kansas City, Kan.

Mrs. Nation appeared in court early accompanied by her brother and a woman friend. The court room was literally jammed by a curious crowd. Several cases were called before Mrs. Nation's and she watched the proceedings with manifest impatience. When Judge McAuley finally asked Mrs. Nation what she had to say to the charges, she delivered a tirade against police and court. She pleaded that she was merely waiting for a car when arrested and was making the best of her time meanwhile by talking to the crowd that had gathered.

A policeman testified that several cars had passed without Mrs. Nation making an attempt to board any of them. Mrs. Nation flatly denied this statement.

Judge McAuley then gave his decision and warned Mrs. Nation not to come to town again. The fine was suspended, and applauded the decision and followed the "joint smasher" to a car bound for the Kansas side of the river.

The fine will be held over Mrs. Nation in case she should return and, until she is released from the court's order, she is practically barred from visiting Kansas City.

Mrs. Nation pleaded that she wished to go to Liberty, Mo., within a few days and asked if she would be permitted to pass through Kansas City en route. Judge McAuley answered in the affirmative but warned Mrs. Nation not to stop off here.

### THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Oyster Bay, L. I., April 15.—Vice President Theodore Roosevelt will take his second degree in Masonry in the rooms of Mattinnecock lodge, in this village, Wednesday night.

Previous to his inauguration as Vice President he took the first degree, upon which occasion more than one thousand Masons from lodges within a radius of one hundred miles of Greater New York sought to obtain access to the lodge rooms, which will probably hold about four hundred persons. This time the attendance will be limited to a certain number, and admission will be by tickets only, and these tickets will not be transferable.

It is anticipated that many officials high in the Masonic order will be present.

# FRAUDS AT MANILA.

## Damaging Testimony Brought Out in the Trial of Sergeant Meston.

Manila, April 16.—The trial of Commissary Sergeant John Meston, charged with complicity in the commisary frauds, is finished. No verdict is announced and Meston's conviction is uncertain. The trials of others implicated will follow.

Captain James C. Read, formerly depot commissary at Manila, has been arrested.

It is alleged that entries upon the books of Evans and Company, government contractors, indicate that the commissary officers received the following sums: Major George B. Davies, upwards of $1,000; Captain James C. Read, $1,000; Captain Frank H. Lawton, $750; Mr. B. Tremaine, Col. Woodruff's chief clerk, $700.

It also appears that Evans & Co. furnished the handsome residence of Colonel Woodruff. Harold M. Pitt, manager of Evans & Co., who is now under arrest, was notoriously lavish in entertaining commissary and other officers, while the depot commissary were frequenters of the "tenderloin" district and frequently spent days at Pitt's house in questionably company. Pitt's house is a Bacchanalian rendezvous and the parties named frequently visited it, drinking champagne and playing poker. Women of doubtful reputation have often been known to have been there. It was known that Pitt had the inside track in securing government contracts, and it is also asserted that he was the prime mover in the scheme to re-establish cock pits in Manila, Mrs. Lara being subsidized in securing a cock pit.

It is asserted that the commissary department made unauthorized purchases of quantities of champagne. Pitt sold some. In addition to what the transports brought, the commissary imported 200 gallons in February and a like amount in March. The commissary and the commissary sergeant kept private carriages and indulged in other extravagances.

### GOVERNOR OF ILOILO.

Iloilo, Island of Panay, April 11.—Gen. Martin Delgado, the chief insurgent commander in the island of Panay until his surrender, in January, has been appointed governor of the province of Iloilo, created by the United States Philippine commission to-day. Judge Taft's announcement of the appointment was greeted with shouts of enthusiasm from the delegates and spectators.

Gen. Delgado was recommended by Gen. Hughes, his subordinate officers and the natives, as honest, capable and popular. His salary will be $3,000 gold, the highest of any provincial governor. Lieut. Thompson, of the Thirty-eighth regiment, was appointed treasurer. The other officials are natives. The province contains nearly half the population of the island of Panay, estimated as a million persons.

A feature of the session of the commission to-day was the opposition to the land taxation provisions, but a full explanation of the American system sufficed.

**Province Organized.**

San Jose de Buena Vista, Antique Province, Panay Island, Philippine Islands, April 13.—When the United States-Philippine commission arrived here to-day the members were welcomed by the inhabitants of this town, who had erected an immense festal arch. Every village of Antique province was represented by delegates. A statue of Liberty, erected on the town's principal square, named after Washington, had pictures of Abraham Lincoln, President McKinley and Judge Taft, president of the commission, on its pedestal.

The province has been wholly pacified since the recent surrender of the insurgent leader, Fullon, and the inspiration for a provincial form of government is unanimous.

The commission has mailed to Washington detailed recommendations for the form of general civil government to be established in the archipelago. The legislative council is expected to consist of four of the present commissioners and three Filipinos, the latter to be appointed by President McKinley.

### ANOTHER SURRENDER.

Washington, April 11.—The war department this morning received the following cablegram:

"Manila, April 11.—Adjutant General, Washington:—" * * * Colonel Arce surrendered at Castillejos yesterday 525 soldiers, 12 officers and arms. This, with the surrender of Colonel Alva at Orongapo on April 8 with 13 officers, 394 men and 92 rifles, frees Bataan and Zumbales provinces. (Signed.) "MACARTHUR."

# ENGINE PLANTS.

## Purchase of the Cooke Works the First Step in Consolidation.

New York, April 16.—The World says:

Negotiations are said to be in progress for the purchase of the Cooke locomotive works in Paterson, N. J., by a syndicate headed, according to report, by J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and leading men in the billion dollar steel trust.

The Cooke company has one of the best equipped locomotive building plants in the country.

Negotiations by the syndicate to secure the Cooke plant are said to be the initial steps in the formation of a locomotive combination which will be closely allied with the United States steel corporation.

It is reported that the syndicate proposes to absorb all the locomotive building companies east of the Mississippi and that negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia, the Schenectady locomotive works and the Portland locomotive works of Maine.

It was said yesterday that the deal with the Cookes had been perfected, but Charles Cooke, head of the company, denied last night in Paterson that the sale had been made. He admitted that negotiations had been going on for some weeks. The price offered is said to be $1,750,000, and the Cooke family intimated last night that such a sum would be considered.

Fifteen hundred men are employed by the Cookes, and the shops are going night and day.

The company has been so busy that the furnaces have not been cool for months. Orders are far in advance of the capacity of the plant and the works will have to be kept running night and day for several months.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was denied that the purchase of the Cooke works had been made.





**SEND NO MONEY** cut this ad out and send to us, state whether you want Gents' or Ladies' Bicycle, (LADIES' WHEEL has 24 inch frame) color and gear wanted and we will send you this HIGHEST GRADE 1901 MODEL EDGEMERE BICYCLE, express C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory, and the equal of bicycles that sell everywhere at $20.00 to $40.00 the BEST WONDERFUL BARGAIN you ever saw or heard of, then pay the express agent **$11.75** (or $12.75 for Ladies), and express charges. Our Special Price **$11.75** express charges are only 50 to 75 cents for 500 miles. THE NEW 1901 MODEL EDGEMERE is covered by our written binding guarantee, has the best tubing, 22, 24 or 26 inch frame, finest two-piece hanger, finest ball bearings, handsome arch crown, Diamond in black, green or maroon, neatly striped, highly nickeled, beautifully finished throughout. Highest grade equipment, saddle, tool bag and tools, pedals, upor down turned handle bars, highest grade genuine Clipper pneumatic tires, with quick repair kit, best of everything. Order today. $11.75 is the lowest price ever known for a strictly High Grade Bicycle. A saving of $10.00 to $20.00. ORDER TWO FOR FRIENDS AT ONCE, you can sell the extra one at profit enough to get yours free. Write for Free BICYCLE CATALOGUE. ADDRESS, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**


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# WON'T ACCEPT.

## Cuban Convention on Record Against Platt Amendment.

Havana, April 13.—The Cuban constitutional convention placed itself on record yesterday against the Platt amendment by a vote of 18 to 10, on a resolution that the convention should declare itself opposed to the amendment on account of the terms of some of the clauses and the way in which they are drawn, and also on account of the contents of others, especially clauses III., VI. and VII.

The Conservatives assert that this action is embarrassing, inasmuch as it practically ties the hands of any commission that might be sent to Washington.

### THE CUBAN STATUS.

Havana, April 10.—The Cuban constitutional convention yesterday discussed the question of reconsidering the vote on sending a commission to Washington, the final vote standing 20 for re-consideration, against.

The proposition now is to send a committee of five who shall in the first instance wait upon Gen. Wood, discuss the situation with him, and ask his advice regarding the procedure necessary in the present case at Washington.

A further extension of the mortgages which expire, according to the decree of former Governor General Brooke, May 1, is being urged. But no movement is meeting with strong opposition from the owners of estates, who have been deprived of their rights and income for four years.

Governor Wood is considering the question of appointing a committee in each province with a view to bringing about some compromise between the tenants and owners.

**HEALTH FOR YOUR STOCK.**

A man or an animal with a healthy liver may be in the midst of cholera and never be affected by it. In cases of contagion, farmers have saved valuable stock by giving them Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. This great medicine has all the good qualities of Thedford's Black-Draught that renowned remedy which has been in use for generations. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is known as an absolute preventive of cholera in hogs and a positive cure for cholera and roup among poultry. Animals in confined quarters should be carefully watched and doctored because they cannot roam about and pick up the medicinal herbs they should have. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is just what confined animals need. It regulates the liver, stomach and bowels which are the seat of nearly all ills. Strong healthy digestive organs make an animal fleshy, and flesh is money for the raisers of stock. Every sick day means a loss of flesh, and the payment of exorbitant veterinaries' fees. These are two reasons why you should give your stock and poultry occasional doses of

**BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE**

Wybark, Ind. Ter., Jan. 16, 1899.

I had some very poor hogs and I turned some of them out of the pen to die. After that I got hold of some Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and gave it to them in slop. They commenced to improve at once, and I continued the medicine and now they are all doing well. FRED SWIM.

If your dealer does not keep it, send 25 cents to the laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., at Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and an illustrated book on the treatment of stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers.


# BOTHA FOR PEACE.

## DeWet Is Mentally Deranged and No Longer Responible.

London, April 11.—"It is semi-officially asserted here," says the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, "that General Botha has had another interview with Lord Kitchener, in which he informed him that he had seen General DeWet, who still refused to entertain the idea of surrender on any terms. General Botha, however, regards DeWet as no longer responsible for his actions, and seeks a modus vivendi on behalf of all the burgher forces."

This action was determined in part by General Botha's discovery, at a recent meeting, that General DeWet's intellect had weakened, and that his influence with his followers was diminishing, and that a continuance of the campaign, in view of General DeWet's irresponsibility, rested with General Botha alone.

**News Gratefully Received.**

London, April 11.—The report that General Botha has renewed the negotiations with Lord Kitchener is generally credited and received with satisfaction, except by the ultra-jingoes, who fear that the government will renew the terms recently rejected.

Regarding General DeWet's mental condition reports have been very conflicting for some time. His recent inactivity points to there being some truth in the rumors which allege that long continued hardships, under the harassing British pursuit, have unhinged his mind.

On the other hand a correspondent of the Times quite recently acknowledged the "wonderful foresight and fertility of resource," which characterized General DeWet's retreat from Cape Colony.

As during the previous abortive negotiations the British press again loudly insists on "unconditional surrender," but, with the budgetary necessities staring the country in the face, if negotiations are re-opened, the Boers, as the Daily Chronicle remarks editorially, "may reckon on fair treatment" at the hands of the British.

### WAS FRENCH CAPTURED?

London, April 15.—It is said that a private telegram has been received here to the effect that General French with 500 British troops, has been captured by the Boers while his force was enveloped in a mist on the hills. No confirmation of the report can be obtained. The war office here knows nothing about the rumored capture of General French and entirely discredits the report.

### AFRIKANDER MOVEMENT.

London, April 13.—"A serious seditious movement," says the Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, "is spreading among the natives. It is headed by native ministers who preach the doctrine of 'Africa for Africans,' and incite the native to throw off all European control. The authorities are carefully watching the propaganda, but are reluctant to interfere through fear of making martyrs of the ringleaders."

**Steyn in Poor Health.**

Bloemfontein, April 15.—It is reported that the health of former President Steyn has broken down. It is also said he has advised all Boers in commando to surrender immediately.

# THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

## New Combination in Dinner Sets.

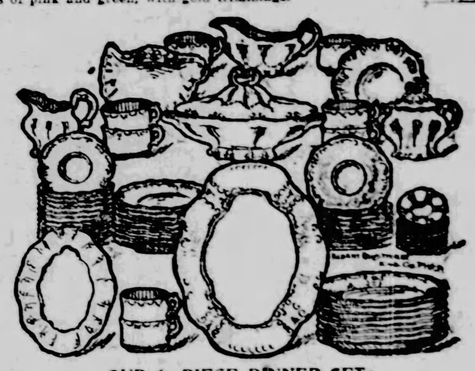
**American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.**

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—6-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White ..... $3.25
Decorated ..... 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White ..... $3.80
Decorated ..... 5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 8½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (2 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White ..... $5.50
Decorated ..... 7.00

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 vegetable dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle. This set is made in three styles of decoration, viz. dark blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

**How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:**

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free:

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 13, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 25, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 25, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

**General Directions and Information.**

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon

# BOOM FOR MILES.

## His Friends Laying Plans for the Democratic Nomination.

Washington, April 12.—Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles may be the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1904. It has become known that some of his friends are laying plans which they hope will bring him into prominence as the most available candidate for the Democracy by the time the nominating committee meets.

According to the report given out John R. McLean, of Cincinnati, is to be the principal manager of the Miles campaign and is to play for the general the role which Senator Hanna has so successfully performed for President McKinley. His nomination it is contended would harmonize all elements in the party and his nomination would be urged on the ground that he has persistently fought, at great risk to his position in the army, what he believed to be abuses, frauds and maladministration in the military service of the country. The Eagen incident, his friends say, has not yet been forgotten by the American people, and they insist that in this controversy he carried public opinion with him. They claim to have assurances from Mr. McLean that, with the lieutenant general as a candidate, Ohio will surely go Democratic.

When Mr. McLean was asked about this he laughed heartily and said it was the best joke he had heard for a long time. He said that so far as he was connected with the matter there was nothing whatever in it. Lieutenant General Miles was not at home last evening, and no statement could be obtained from him. All that can be said with any certainty is that certain gentlemen who are very close to Lieutenant General Miles are endeavoring to have him taken up by Mr. McLean and other prominent Democrats as their candidate.

This talk of the candidacy of General Miles has its origin largely in friction in the War department. Officials in that department are anxious to have Lieutenant General Miles retire next August, when he will reach the age of 62 years and will be eligible to retirement at his own request.

His friends declare, however, that he will not retire, nor will he give up his present place as lieutenant general commanding the army, without direct orders from the President. There has been friction between the lieutenant general and the secretary of war and the adjutant general ever since the beginning of the present administration—first, while Mr. Alger was secretary of war and now under Secretary Root. The last instance of this was in the matter of the selection of Colonel Wallace M. Randolph to be chief of artillery, a place on the staff of the lieutenant general commanding.

General Miles had recommended Colonel John L. Rogers, but Colonel Randolph was supported by officers of the artillery corps and won the place over Colonel Rogers. Adjutant General Corbin was favorable to Colonel Randolph.

## FAMOUS CASE SETTLED.

Washington, April 15.—The attention of the treasury officials to-day was called to the dispatch from Philadelphia to the effect that the famous "hat trimmings" cases were being settled, with the result that the $20,000,000 claimed by the importers had been cut down to about $4,000,000. Assistant Secretary Spaulding said that these cases had been in process of settlement by the courts for a long time and he had understood that the end was drawing near, but he did not know how much the government would be compelled to refund to the importers. The amount claimed, however, he said, was far in excess of the actual figures. The cases before the New York courts had been settled and paid from time to time during the last several months, and the Philadelphia cases, he thought, had, many of them, been paid.

The cases arose under the tariff act of 1883. Goods classed by importers as "hat trimmings," dutiable at 20 per cent, were appraised by the government as dress goods, etc., which, under the tariff act, were assessed at 50 per cent. The larger duty was paid under protest, and proceedings were at once begun in the courts to compel a refund with the result that, although the government has not comprised a single case, the courts, in the case of some fabrics, have decided against the importer, and in others against the government. The total amount to be paid by the government will be but a fraction of the amount claimed.

## CAPERS APPOINTED.

Washington, April 15.—The appointment of John G. Capers, to be United States district attorney of South Carolina, will be a great surprise to residents in that state, although rumors of it have been afloat for some time. Mr. Capers will succeed Abial Lathrop, the present district attorney for South Carolina. Mr. Capers is at present an attorney in the department of justice in this city. He has been in the department about eight years, having come here from South Carolina during the Cleveland administration. In 1896 he refused to support Bryan for President, and again worked against the Democratic candidate in 1900. He never has stigmatized himself fully with the Republican party, however. Lathrop was appointed four years ago on the recommendation of E. A. Webster, Republican national committeeman from South Carolina. It is understood that no charges were made against Lathrop.

## IMMIGRATION TO CUBA.

Washington, April 13.—A statement setting forth the origin and extent of immigration at the port of Havana, Cuba, for the last half of the calendar year of 1900 was made public by the division of insular affairs of the war department to-day. The total number of immigrants arriving at that port during the period named was 14,578.

The Chinese immigrants numbered 226; 17 from the United States, 18 from the United Kingdom, 106 from China, 16 from British North America, 62 from Mexico and seven from South America. The Filipino contribution numbered 7, 3 from the United States and 4 from Spain. Six Japanese and 3 Coreans arrived in from the United States. The most extensive immigration was Spanish, the total number of Spanish immigrants being 12,955, of whom 12,094 were from Spain, 396 from Mexico and 346 from the United States. The immigration from other of the principal nations was as follows: English, 148, French 195, Italian 804, Mexican 225, and German 99.

# CANAL TREATY.

## Secretary Hay Ascertaining the Views of the Senators.

Washington, April 13.—There is authority for the following statement of the exact status of the Isthmian canal negotiations:

After the adjournment of the senate and the lapse of the pending Hay-Pauncefote treaty, Secretary Hay decided to pursue the subject further. But to avoid the possibility of another failure for the same reason which brought about the loss of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the secretary determined to reverse the usual method of proceedure in framing treaties. He therefore concluded to first consult the ratifying power, the United States senate to ascertain if it was possible for the senators to agree upon the basis of a treaty, which should be at the same time acceptable to the executive branch of the government and to Great Britain.

It was realized that unless two-thirds at least, of the senate could be brought into agreement in advance upon the basis of the treaty, it would be perfectly useless for the executive to embark in negotiations with Great Britain for the formation of another convention. Secretary Hay is devoting himself now to the ascertainment of the feelings and desires of the senators, and consequently, not having completed this work, he has not begun negotiations with Great Britain for a new treaty. It is not an easy undertaking to test the senate in this fashion, not only because of the number of senators who must be sounded, but also because of the indecision of some of the men who rank as leaders. It is not even possible to predict now, because the results obtained are so inconclusive that the state department will be able to accept Lord Pauncefote with the basis upon which it is willing to negotiate for a treaty before the ambassador sails for London next June. It is even possible that Lord Pauncefote may feel it incumbent upon him to delay his departure for a time, or even to omit his leave altogether.

## OUR NEW VESSELS.

Washington, April 11.—Admiral Bowles, chief of the naval bureau of construction, has given out the first summary of ships under construction since he assumed charge of this branch of the service.

Of the nine battleships now under construction, four of them are well along, the Illinois standing at the head and being 90 per cent completed. The Maine comes next, with 46 per cent completed. The Missouri stands 28 per cent, and the Ohio 39 per cent completed.

The remaining five—Virginia, Nebraska, Georgia, New Jersey and Rhode Island—as well as the six armored cruisers, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, California, Colorado, Maryland and South Dakota have not yet been started.

Of the protected cruisers the Cleveland is making rapid progress, being now 52 per cent completed. The Chattanooga pushed up 5 per cent during the last month and now stands 27 per cent completed. The Denver is 43 per cent. The others are the Des Moines, 23 per cent; Galveston and Tacoma, 17 per cent each. The St. Louis and Charleston has not yet been started.

The Nevada is the furthest along of the monitors, being 84 per cent completed, while the others stand: Wyoming, 73 per cent; Florida, 63 per cent, and Arkansas, 49 per cent.

Of the sixteen torpedo boat destroyers most of them are practically completed.

The fourteen torpedo boats also show an advanced stage of work, three of them—Goldsborough, Bailey and Barney—standing at 99 per cent completed, and five more—Stringham, Bagley, Biddle, Blakely and DeLong—standing at 98 per cent.

Probably the most advanced is shown on the submarine boats, the degree of completion having doubled within the last month on several of them. The Adder now stands at 40 per cent; Grampus, 22; Moccasin, 28; Pike, 18; Porpoise, 24; Shark, 22.

## LOOMIS' STATEMENTS.

Washington, April 12.—The various interviews ascribed to Minister Loomis at San Juan have attracted much attention here, and the minister probably will be invited to explain some of his utterances if he is not able to enter a broad denial of the accuracy of the interviews. Reflections upon the personal character of the president of Venezuela are not regarded as proper, according to official etiquette, and it is confidently hoped that the minister will be able to repudiate these. Otherwise, it would be manifestly impossible for him to return to Venezuela, even in the event that the issues that led to departure were satisfactorily composed. The prevalent idea is that, no matter how these personal questions are settled, it will be a long time before a United States minister resumes the post at Caracas.

## HAWAII'S RELATIONS.

Washington, April 13.—A motion just filed in the United States supreme court is calculated to raise the question of the relation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The motion was made in the case of the Wilders' Steamship Company, an Hawaiian corporation, and was filed by Mr. Duane E. Fox, of this city. The motion is for leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus against the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit, sitting at San Francisco, commanding the court to allow an appeal from a decree of the supreme court of Hawaii to the circuit court of appeals. The decree from which it is sought to secure relief is for $55,000 on account of damages inflicted by one of the company's vessels in a collision with a sailing vessel, but the case is regarded of more importance because of the general question raised than on account of its own merits. The special point will be that of jurisdiction, or the right of appeal from an Hawaiian court to a court of the United States proper.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, April 15.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Justice—John G. Capers, to be attorney of the United States for district of South Carolina.

War—Ralph C. Bussell, to be signal officer of volunteers, with the rank of major. To be surgeons of volunteers, with the rank of major, Abram L. Haines and Ernest K. Johnstone. To be assistant surgeon of volunteers, with the rank of captain, Ralph S. Porter, Charles M. Galbraith, Joseph L. Sanford, Robert E. Williams, James B. Cutter and William H. Block.

Government April wheat report indicated crop of 44,312,176 bushels, 14,000,000 in excess of last year.


**SEND NO MONEY** Cut this advertisement out and send to us and we will send you this, OUR HIGH GRADE DROP HEAD CABINET EDGEMERE SEWING MACHINE by freight C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to the highest grade sewing machines advertised by other houses at $50.00 to $30.00, and as good a machine as you could buy from your local dealer at $40.00 to $45.00 or more, bargain ever saw or heard of, pay your railroad agent our SPECIAL OFFER PRICE $11.95 and freight charges. Give this machine three months trial in your own home, and if we will return you $11.00 every day you use it, fully satisfied.

**OUR $11.95 EDGEMERE SEWING MACHINE** is covered by a binding 10-year guarantee, is made by one of the best sewing machine makers in America, has every new and up-to-date improvement, very light running, does any work that can be done on any sewing machine made. It comes in a beautiful solid second antique oak, drop head cabinet, as illustrated. Cabinet is beautifully finished, highly polished and decorated with a complete set of the finest colored floral marquetry designs. AT $11.95 we furnish this sewing machine complete with the following accessories: 1 quilter, 1 screwdriver, 1 oiler, 1 bobbin, 1 package of needles, 1 oil can filled with oil and a complete instruction book, which makes everything so plain that a child can operate the machine. For 75 cents extra (or $12.70) we furnish in addition to these regular accessories a complete set of nickel plate iced attachments to metal box including: 1 foot hemmer, 1 ruffler, 1 shirring plate, 1 tucker, 1 underwaister, 1 binder, 1 short foot and set of hemmers, different widths up to ¾ of an inch. In ordering say if you want these extra foot attachments at 75 cents additional. ORDER TODAY. DON'T DELAY. Such a beautiful sewing machine was never offered before at anything like the price. Write for Free Sewing Machine Catalogue or send 15 cents for our 1100-page Catalogue of Everything.

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

This illustration gives you an idea of the appearance of the High Grade, High Arm Edgemere Sewing Machine, which we furnish at $11.95 in the handsome 5-drawer drop head oak cabinet illustrated.



**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF**

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds, Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.


# RICE GROWING.

## Secretary Wilson Will Send Out Experts to Make Inquiry.

Washington, April 16.—Secretary Wilson has decided to send out an expert to scour the rice growing countries of the world, and thoroughly investigate important matters connected with the industry. This mission, which is to stretch into the civilized and uncivilized parts of the world, probably will be entrusted to Prof. Knapp, of Louisiana, who returned about a year ago from an official trip of investigation in the Orient. The start will be made about next July. It is proposed to hunt out the rice growing countries, ascertain what they feed both to their beef animals and the work teams, what rice can be grown on high land that cannot be irrigated, what legumes can be used for forage for animals used in the rice industry, and a host of other kindred questions. Great success in rice growing is reported in the rice fields along the gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas, and Secretary Wilson predicts that a year hence will witness the producing in the United States of all the rice required within the country. The rice consumption per capita will increase very materially, he says.

The United States is now exporting red rice, and other second class rice, which makes excellent food, to Porto Rico. There is a good market for it there, although the second-class rice heretofore had been fed to animals or sold to brewers. Secretary Wilson believe that the future will find the United States in the first rank of rice growing countries, and the coming mission to the east with a view to gathering information on the whole subject is expected to yield good results.

## NEW AMBASSADOR.

Washington, April 15.—The state department has been advised, through the American ambassador at Rome and the Italian foreign office, that Baron Fava will be succeeded as ambassador from Italy to this country by the Marquis Obizzo Malispina Di Carbonara, at present minister for Italy at the Argentine Republic. The marquis has had a wide diplomatic experience and served in Washington as one of the attaches of the Italian legation about ten years ago. He will receive a substantial promotion by his new appointment, rising from the rank of minister to that of ambassador.

Baron Fava, the retiring minister, is a man of remarkable diplomatic experience; his service in behalf of his country covering some of the most exciting periods in Italian history. He is about 65 years of age and began his diplomatic career as secretary of the legation at Trieste, in the kingdom of Naples. He subsequently took a prominent part in a successful effort to federate the Italian states and re-entering the diplomatic service under the famous Cavour ministry he became first secretary at Berne. Thence in turn he went to The Hague, to Constantinople, to Roumania, and finally to Buenos Ayres, where he was minister, just as his successor is to-day. Baron Fava came to Washington in 1881, so he has seen twenty years continuous service at the American capital. In 1895 he was dean of the diplomatic corps and only relinquished the position through the failure of his government to act as promptly as the British government in the matter of raising their minister to the rank of ambassador.

During his diplomatic experience here the baron has exhibited great tact and has passed through some trying conditions. During the incumbency of Secretary Blaine at the state department occurred the killing of the Italians in New Orleans, which caused a serious strain upon the relations between the United States and Italy and incidentally led to the recall of Baron Fava by his government for a considerable time. Since that event others of a like character have occurred, but all have been composed satisfactorily, in a large part owing to the tact of the ambassador.

## AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

Washington, April 12.—There was a touching scene at Mount Vernon yesterday when M. Cambon, the French ambassador, accompanied by the officers and cadets of the French training ship Duguay-Trouin, and other distinguished guests, placed a wreath of flowers on the tomb of Washington. The occasion was commented on as being particularly indicative of the continued fraternal feeling existing between the two great republics of Europe and America. After the brief ceremony at the tomb, the guests spent some time in looking at the many objects of interest in the old mansion which Washington occupied while a resident at Mt. Vernon, and in straying around the spacious grounds surrounding it. In the mansion particular attention was paid to the room in which Washington died, and to that in which the Marquis de la Fayette slept while a guest at Mount Vernon. Several group pictures were taken, one of them while the party surrounded the tomb, and others in different parts of the grounds.

The party, which comprised about 70 persons in all, and included a number of ladies, went down the river on the President's yacht Sylph, after returning to the city at 6 o'clock. Lunch was served on the homeward trip. At the navy yard, from which place the party embarked, they were received by the commandant, Admiral Silas V. Terry, and the officers on duty there, and conducted aboard the vessel, the same courtesy being shown them on the return. Later the officers and cadets of the Duguay-Trouin returned to Baltimore, where their ship awaited them.

## UNCLE SAM'S PROFIT.

Washington, April 11.—Commissioner Yerkes, of the bureau of internal revenue, estimates the profits to the government by the formation of the billion-dollar steel trust at an even million dollars. The big corporation has purchased enough documentary stamps to start a good-sized trust in stamps.

The revenue law places a tax of two cents on each $100 worth of bonds transferred, and the action of J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates in buying up the interests of the other steel companies caused more than $100,000,000 in bonds to change hands. This transaction gave the government a clear profit of $200,000.

The issue of new stock and the issue of bonds require stamps at the rate of five cents per $100. The tax on the billion-dollar worth of stock would be $500,000, and with one-half of the new stock covered by bonds the tax resulting is another item of $250,000.

## WILL STUDY ENGLISH.

Washington, April 10.—Emperor William has decreed that the English language shall take the place of French in the high schools of the German empire, according to a communication received at the state department from Consul-General Guenther at Frankfort. The French language hereafter will be an optional study.

# CARTER CASE.

## Application Made for a Suspension of Sentence.

Washington, April 16.—Solicitor General Richards to-day filed with the United States supreme court a brief in opposition to the application for bail filed about ten days ago in behalf of former Captain Oberlin M. Carter, now confined in the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., upon conviction of fraud in connection with harbor improvements, etc., at Savannah, Ga. After reviewing the history of the case, the solicitor general says in part:

"The validity of Carter's conviction and sentence by the court martial which alone could try him for crimes committed as an officer of the United States army, in violation of the articles of war, has been sustained by three civil courts and five judges, not counting this court, before which the matter is now pending for the third time. Carter now applies for the suspension of the just sentence of this 'lawful tribunal,' and asks to be released from imprisonment pending the hearing of this second appeal, upon the following grounds:

"First—Because he is suffering from neurasthenia and is on the verge of nervous collapse by reason of mental anguish, owing to his imprisonment.

"Second—Because he is innocent of the charges on which he was convicted by the court martial, and the only way he can establish his innocence, so he says, is by pressing to trial the charges embraced in the Georgia indictment, which, he asserts, cannot be tried because of his absence from Georgia."

As to the first ground, the solicitor general submits an argument tending to show Carter's sound mental condition and files with the court the affidavits of five physicians who examined Carter, and affirm in closing that "Carter is not now suffering from neurasthenia; that he is not on the verge of nervous collapse; that his nervous condition is not worse than we would expect to find in a healthy person of said Carter's standing confined in a prison.

"Affiants further say that said Carter is now physically and mentally sound."

The affidavit is supplemented and confirmed by affidavits from the warden and physician of the prison.

Mr. Richards says that the investigations of the government reveal the loss of an aggregate of $2,102,150 through Carter's operations, of which he (Carter) received one-third with traveling expenses added. In view of these facts, Mr. Richards asks:

"Is it any wonder that Carter wants to get out on bail? Is it any wonder that he desires to be put in a position where he can personally handle the sinews of war which he obtained by fraud from the government that educated him and gave him his standing and reputation? What bail could the court fix that would be sufficient in his case, if he has sent his securities out of the country, and made up his mind that the best thing he could do would be to follow them?"

Describing the method of Carter's operations, Mr. Richards says:

"The division of this 'swag' was attended to by Carter personally. When the time came to make a payment under the contract, Carter, who was located at Savannah, and had charge of the work on behalf of the government, would give to the representatives of Greene and the Gaynors locally in charge at Savannah, a government check sufficient to pay for the labor and materials which actually went into the improvement, and then he would draw a government check for the excess of the contract price, representing what gumshoes would call the 'velvet'—the fruit of the fraudulent conspiracy, and putting this in his pocket, would go to New York. There he would meet Greene and the Gaynors. Then the division would take place. Carter would be specially allowed out of the amount $75 for traveling expenses, and the balance would be divided into thirds, one-third going to Carter, one-third to Greene and one-third to the Gaynors. In this way Carter drew out of the conspiracy $722,528.02, and of this amount the records of stock brokers in New York show that he invested in stocks and bonds $690,501.85. For his traveling expenses Carter received $1,575. He made twenty-one trips to New York on this mission, and at the close was in excellent condition financially, to be appointed military attache at the court of St. James."

## WILL SELL FRANCHISE TO HIGHEST BIDDER

Washington, April 16.—The Columbian government has decided to sell the exclusive right to work the pearl and coral fisheries in Colombian waters to the highest bidder for a term of fifteen years, according to information received at the state department from United States Consul General Cudger, at Panama.

For a century past the small group of islands fifty miles south of Panama, known as the "Pearl Islands," have been famous for their remarkable yield of pearls and coral. Those who work the pearl laden waters formerly paid a per centage on their finds, later an annual tax, and now the government has decided to sell the exclusive right to one concern.

## MILLION DOLLAR GIFT.

Chicago, April 11.—Armour Institute, in this city, which owes its existence to the late Philip D. Armour, to-day received an addition of $1,000,000 to its endowment, the money coming from Mrs. P. D. Armour and J. Ogden Armour, the widow and son of the founder.

The announcement of the proposed gift was a surprise even to the officials of the institution. It is expected that the money will be used to extend the scope of the institution in electrical and chemical engineering. The institute is now in a very prospering condition, having an endowment of $2,500,000, all of which was given by the late Mr. Armour. A part of the increased endowment will be used to extend the facilities of the institute, it being difficult for it at the present time to accommodate all the students desiring admission.

## PRISONERS RELEASED.

San Francisco, April 13.—An order has been issued by President McKinley directing that the prisoners at Alcatraz belonging to volunteer regiments, sentenced for minor offenses, be released. This is done to enable the men to go home with their regiments. The order reads that the releases shall take place on the date on which the regiment to which the prisoner formerly belonged is mustered out. There are 250 general prisoners on the island who will be affected by the order.

Gen. John B. Turchin, who won distinction in the Crimean war and the war of the rebellion in America, has been taken to the southern Illinois Asylum for the Insane.


**I CURE FITS**

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PECKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.


# CUBAN RAILROADS.

## Canadian Magnate Will Build Them All Over the Island.

Chicago, April 16.—W. E. Curtis, in a letter from Washington to the Record-Herald, says:

Sir William Van Horne, of Montreal, who is now building a railroad in Cuba, intends to spread a gridiron of tracks over that island as rapidly as possible. He has no charter or franchise or formal authority of any sort, but has bought up nearly all of the existing railways in Cuba and is extending them pro bono publico, taking the chances of trouble in the future. Some of these railways have franchises which permit them to extend their tracks. Others have none, but it makes no difference. He is buying his right of way for cash just as he would buy any other property, and is laying steel rails upon it just as he would build a house or a sugar mill or fence on a farm.

In this enterprise Sir William is showing the same energy and ability which characterized his construction of the Canadian Pacific. On the line he is building eastward from Santiago he now has more than 3,000 men at work. His idea is to build I a trunk line from one extremity of Cuba to the other, which is between 700 and 800 miles, and then construct branches and feeders at such intervals and at such places as the commerce of the country will justify. In this connection he has purchased large areas of forest, grazing and agricultural land, which he expects to develop on the North American plan by establishing colonies, introducing sawmills, manufactories and other industries that will give employment to the people and utilize the timber, the minerals and the natural products of the soil. This is one of the grandest enterprises as well as one of the most audacious that has ever been undertaken. It requires a man of Sir William Van Horne's stamp to conceive such an idea and carry it out, but he is confident that the people of Cuba will sustain him in going ahead and building his railroads without waiting for the organization of a government that has authority to grant him a franchise. He asks no favors of any sort except the privilege of investing money for the benefit of the Cuban people. A syndicate of immense wealth stands behind him, which has already subscribed $25,000,000 to carry out the enterprise, and will furnish as much more as may be necessary.

# INVESTIGATION

## Of Texas as a Field for Investment to Be Made.

New York, April 16.—The committees appointed by the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce to visit the state of Texas, and examine the business and industrial conditions there, have chartered a special train in which to make the trip. The train will leave the Pennsylvania railroad station at about 9 o'clock next Saturday morning. An effort will be made to break the present record of 40 hours for the run between this city and New Orleans. As there will be no stops, except to change engines and test the equipment, it is hoped the trip can be made in about 37 hours, so that the party can spend Sunday night in New Orleans.

With a view to making the results of this trip as far-reaching as possible, the joint committee, which includes experts on most industrial problems, will probably designate a number of sub-committees which will report on special phases of the observations made. These reports will then be embodied in a general report to be submitted to the Merchants' Association and probably published in pamphlet form.

## MISSIONARIES MURDERED.

New York, April 10.—The annual report of the American Bible society relative to the situation in China, will contain the following interesting statements from its agent in China, the Rev. John R. Hykes, D. D.:

"In all 183 Protestant missionaries, including 60 men, 75 women, and 48 children have been massacred.

"The question has been raised at home as to whether the Boxer uprising was anti-foreign or anti-missionary in its character. No doubt exists in the mind of any well informed person in China that the movement was undoubtedly against foreigners, as such; and the crusade was directed against everything foreign—Christianity, of course, included. Hsu Ching Cheng and Yuen Chang, two ministers of the foreign office, would not transmit the awful edict which reiterated the order to 'painfully extirpate all foreigners,' but changed it so as to read 'protect all foreigners,' and then sent it flying over the wires to the remotest provinces. They were sentenced to be cut in two. The fact that every missionary escaped from fourteen out of eighteen provinces would indicate that the crusade was not specially anti-missionary.

"The scriptures destroyed will aggregate not less than 100,000 volumes; and the actual loss to the society will not be less than eight to ten thousand gold dollars, including the necessary expense of getting workers to places of safety and back again to their stations.

"More than 40,000 native converts (including Roman Catholics) met death with a heroism worthy of the best ages of the church.

"The number of Mandarin Bibles manufactured is worthy of special notice. There were received from the printers no less than 16,500 complete Bibles, and 5,000 copies were in press on Dec. 31. Ten years ago an edition of 2,000 copies was thought sufficient to meet the demand for several years."

# INHUMANITY.

## Prof. Benton Held Boy for Bees to Sting Him.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—Professor Frank Benton, of the Agricultural department, was fined $10 by Police Judge Scott Saturday for his inhuman treatment of Frederick Hahne, an eight-year-old boy.

Professor Benton, who is in charge of the apiary at the department of Agriculture, has been annoyed by boys throwing sticks and stones at the beehives. Last Friday he made a raid on the boys and caught young Hahne. Taking him by one arm and one leg, the professor carried and dragged the struggling and screaming child to the hives.

"I'll give you enough bees," said the professor, as he held the boy in front of one of the hives. The angry bees settled on the boy, stinging him severely about the face and on the legs.

As soon as he could get away the boy ran home, where he was treated by Dr. Nicholson, under whose care he still remains. The boy still shows the effects of the stings. His face is badly swollen and very much inflamed. His father is very indignant at the light punishment inflicted by Judge Scott upon Professor Benton. When Secretary Wilson was asked what action he would take in the case of Professor Benton, he said he did not know. He said the matter had not been brought to his attention in any way.

# THE NEW PLANET.

## Interesting Changes in Light Noted by Astronomers.

New York, April 16.—A special to the Times from Boston, says: Eros, the little planet that has been watched so closely by astronomers lately, on account of its nearness to the earth, has recently taken an additional interest. Until within a short time, Eros has been observed simply on account of its position, by means of which it was hoped to determine more closely the distance between the earth and the sun. This spring the planet has shown marked changes in light, and is the first of the asteroids in which variation of light has been firmly established. It has been found by the Harvard observers that the intensity of the light changes sometimes two or three times in as many hours. This is accounted for in two ways. Some astronomers think that one side of the planet is dark and the other light, and that as it revolves, first the light and then the dark side is held to the watchers on earth; other observers, and especially those in Europe, believe that the planet is double, and that the two spheres so revolving around one another first present their combined light and then only the light of one. The planet is believed to revolve in five hours.

## WILL COMPEL DRAM DRINKERS TO PAY LICENSE

Little Rock, Ark., April 16.—The senate has passed a bill making it unlawful for any person to drink any intoxicating liquors as a beverage unless he shall have first obtained a license as a dram drinker. The license is fixed at $5 per annum.

# YOUNG JIM BLAINE

## Is to Marry the Pretty Daughter of Admiral Hichborn.

Washington, April 10.—Miss Martha Hichborn announced at a luncheon which she attended yesterday that her marriage to James G. Blaine, son of the illustrious Maine statesman, would take place in June, probably in this city. The announcement caused intense surprise among Miss Hichborn's friends, as the engagement between the young people has never been made public.

Admiral and Mrs. Hichborn are still unalterably opposed to their daughter's marriage with Mr. Blaine. Miss Martha's relations with her parents have been considerably strained by her refusal to give up her admirer.

Miss Hichborn is about 25, and is one of the most beautiful women in Washington society. Before she was 17 she became engaged to Brooke Baker, son of John A. Baker, of this city, for many years president of the Metropolitan club. This engagement was broken last fall, and immediately afterward Miss Hichborn's name became connected with Mr. Blaine's. Admiral Hichborn soon heard this rumor and warned his daughter not to bring the young man to his house, as he would not be responsible for the consequences. Since that time the courtship has been known in Washington society as "an idyll of the parks and lanes."

Mr. Blaine is the youngest son of the Maine statesman and has recently been doing journalistic work here. He was married when he was barely 19 to Marie Nevins, now the wife of Dr. Bull, of New York. He is about 30 years of age. He is credited with having made a large fortune in stocks and will inherit some money from his mother.

## MULES FOR TRANSVAAL.

New Orleans, April 13.—Judge Parlange, in the United States superior court to-day, handed down a decision dismissing the suit for injunction, brought by Boer representatives here with a view to preventing the shipment of mules and horses out of New Orleans to the British army in South Africa.

# The Markets.

## WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, April 13.—R. G. Dun's weekly review of trade says: The tone of general business has been better this week. Marked activity in the distribution of merchandise is reflected in the gains of 45.9 per cent. in bank clearings at New York compared with 1900 and 20.8 per cent. over 1899, with gains of 13.5 and 10.8 per cent. for the same periods at leading cities outside New York. Even the textile markets show pronounced gain. Activity in the metals division has taken pig iron production to near record figures and some dealers do not see how production of partly finished forms this year is to be made to meet the demand. The government report of the condition of wheat on April 1, is the surest basis on which expectation of continued commercial prosperity could be found. Stringency of money is largely local in New York and does not alter reports from most larger cities of favorable conditions in collections. Railroad earnings in March were 7.4 per cent. larger than last year and 32.4 per cent. over 1898, according to practically complete returns.

Pig iron production on April 1, according to the Iron Age, was at the rate of 296,676 tons weekly. This quantity has been exceeded twice in the history of the industry, on Dec. 1, 1899, when 298,959 tons were produced, and on Feb. 1, 1900, when the output was 298,014 tons. These remarkable features of the situation is the decrease of 59,688 tons in furnace stocks during March on the face of this enormous production, while in six months the loss in supply has amounted to 203,656 tons. Quotations are generally steady for all forms, except plates, on which $2 a ton is demanded without restricting purchases.

Speculation has been unusually heavy in food stuffs, the local market averaging over two million bushels of wheat daily. Prices receded sharply from the top point of two weeks ago, wheat losing about four cents per bushel. Realizing sales were accelerated by expectation of a high per centage of winter wheat condition in the official report. Two elements of strength appeared to check the decline and caused some recovery; insects were reported numerous in the southwestern section, for foreign buying was sufficient to make Atlantic exports, four including 6,472,066 bushels in two weeks against 912,857 last year and 3,890,280 in 1899.

Large producers of footwear in New England are still doing a good business with sufficient orders to insure full time at the shops for a month or more.

In the face of recent reductions in prices of rubber goods the raw material has advanced to 80 cents.

Textile fabrics are in better position, although improvement is slight and confined to a few special lines. At Eastern wool markets manufacturers have taken sufficient new material of late to indicate better orders for goods, and news from the west suggests that ranch owners are going to hold for better prices than now prevail. In the cotton goods division there has been more buying for China, while spring dry goods openings make encouraging exhibits.

Failures for the week numbered 203 in the United States against 193 last year and 24 in Canada against 41 last year.

## OHIO CROP REPORT.

The Ohio Weekly Crop Bulletin says: Generally low temperatures have prevailed during the week ending April 15, and frost has occurred in all sections of the state. Ice formed in the northern counties on the 9th and 10th, but no damage resulted.

The precipitation has been light and occurred during the last three days of the week.

Wheat has made but little progress. The frosty nights checked the growth, and in about half of the counties in the northern portion of the state it is reported in a less promising condition than at the date of the last bulletin; in the south some improvement is noted. One correspondent in Mercer county states that the fly is already at work. There are a few reports that the poor fields are being plowed up and will be sown to oats.

Oats are being sown in all sections. In many counties seeding is practically completed. The acreage averages about as usual. Considerable barley has been sown in the northern counties. Early potatoes have been planted in the south and are being planted in the middle and portions of the northern section. One correspondent states that some corn has been planted in Gallia county. Tobacco seed is being sown in the southwestern counties.

Fruit trees are generally in good condition and the prospect for fruit has been improved by the cool weather, which has checked the growth of the buds.

## GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, April 15.—Close.—Wheat took an upward turn at the opening to-day, but did not hold, and the close shows a loss of 3c from the close of yesterday.

With cables steady and heavy receipts in the northwest, the opening was rather dull, but an eighth higher. In the general market the professional element was favoring the long side in spite of the bearish situation on the plain statistics. This bullish sentiment seemed to hold good on the supply and demand situation and was confirmed by buying by large operators at Chicago. There was not much wheat for sale and some of the traders began to think that it is about time for the usual spring bulge. Then there came the weather man's prediction of heavy frost in Kansas to-night and the price worked slowly upward during the morning.

Bradstreet's detail on the world's visible supply showed a decrease of 3,112,000 bushels, which was of a bullish character, but it brought about realizing and the price fell sharply, closing at the low figure. There was good trading during the day.

Corn speculation has dropped off greatly, but this has not weakened the legitimate position of the grain and prices were very firm.

With almost no rye in local stocks the price advanced from 56c to 57c this morning, with the expectation of a higher level.

Oats showed more activity than for some time, and prices were advanced.

Clover seed business is still light, with prices not so firm. Receipts to-day were 267 bags and shipments 4 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

CORN—Cash, 44½c; May and July, 44¼c.

No. 2 yellow, 45c; No. 3 yellow, 44½c.

OATS—Cash, 27c; May, 26¾c; July, 26¼c.

Rye—53c.

Clover seed—1899 prime, $6.50; cash, $6.50; October, $5.10; No. 2, $6.15@6.25.

Timothy seed—$2.05.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | To-day Apr. 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | 73½ | 73½ | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73½ |
| May | 73⅝ | 74⅛ | 73½ | 73⅝ | 73⅞ |
| July | 73⅛ | 73⅝ | 73⅛ | 73⅜ | 73⅝ |

CHICAGO.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | | | | 70½ | 70½ |
| May | 71 | 71½ | 70⅝ | 70¾ | 71 |
| July | 71 | 71⅝ | 71⅛ | 70¾ | 70⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| April | | | | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| May | 43⅞ | 44⅛ | 43¾ | 44⅛ | 43¾ |
| July | 43⅝ | 44⅛ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 43½ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| April | | | | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| May | 25¼ | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| July | 25½ | 25⅝ | 25 | 25⅛ | 25 |

NEW YORK.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 77⅞ | 77⅞ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | 77⅛ |
| July | 76¾ | 77⅛ | 76¼ | 76½ | 76⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| May | 49⅝ | 50 | 49⅝ | 49⅞ | 49½ |
| July | 48¾ | 49¼ | 48¾ | 49 | 48½ |

ST. LOUIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 70⅝ | 71¼ | 70⅛ | 70⅞ | 70⅝ |
| July | 68⅝ | 69 | 68⅛ | 68⅝ | 68¼ |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 71⅜ | 71¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70⅞ |
| July | 72⅜ | 72¾ | 72⅛ | 72⅜ | 72⅜ |

DULUTH.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 72⅜ | 72¾ | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72⅜ |
| July | 73⅜ | 73¾ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅜ |

CHICAGO PRODUCTS.

| Pork— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | $14.15 | $14.22 | $14.10 | $14.10 | $14.27 |
| July | 14.40 | 14.40 | 14.25 | 14.30 | 14.40 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| May | 8.20 | 8.20 | 8.12 | 8.15 | 8.22 |
| July | 8.07 | 8.07